FOR PASSAGE TO MAURITIUS.—The GANGES, *Captain Ardlie*, will sail for the above destination on Saturday next the 21st Instant.

Apply to Captain *Ardlie* at Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*—Bombay, 17th September, 1839.

FOR THE COAST AND CALCUTTA.—The fine fast sailing Ship "*Futtay Salam*," J. L. GILLETT, Commander, will leave about the 18th Instant. For Freight apply to HADJEE JACKARIANOOR MAHAMED, or Passage apply to Captain GILLETT at EDULJEE FRAMJEE'S *Bombay Green*.
*Bombay, 17th Sept.* 1839.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Bombay, at the COURT HOUSE, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September Instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in Alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court,—Dated this Sixteenth day of September, in the third year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff*.

ઢંઢેરો— (શ્રી•મુમબઇ•માં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•કરૂ ચ•તથા•ખબર•કીર્આંથી•જાહેર•કરૂંચજે•શ્રી• મુમબઇ•ની•જુદી•ફેટર•ની•શ્રુ પરીમ•કોરટ• આગલ•શેરાંત•બેશેશે•જે•કેકાંણે•ફોરટ•લા રેચ•તેજ•ચેરમો•શ્રી•મુંમબઇ•નાં•ફોટ•મધે• છુવારને•દીનિ•તારીખ ૨૫ મી•ચાલતા•શાપટે મબર•મહીનાંનીએ•કલાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલા • પોકોરનાં•શેરાંત•લરાશે ❀

અને•તેજ•જગો•કુપર•તેજ•વેલાએ• આદ મીરાલટી•શેરાંત•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાત નાં•તેઆવ•ની•શલા•બેશેશે•શાશાકુકે•જે•કો જ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાં કાંણમો•ની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં • ચાંચી આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ફ્રેક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તેકનો•તેઆવ•કાંડે ❀

અને•કું•શારીક•ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેકોજ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•જઆ•ચોરી•જઆ• ખુન•જઆ•તરકટ•જઆ•ફ્રેએક•કંક•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો• મુદો•ખરો•કરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાકાડો•કુપર•છા પેલોછે•તે•દાકાડે•તથા•કુપર•છાપેલા•કેકાંણે• નાંકાં•તેકનાં•ચુવાડી•અગાર•શાકેદી•આપે• અને•પોતે•કાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાં•માંણશો• કોરટનાં•કોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ • નકી—તારીખ ૧૬ મી•શાપટેમબર•તથા•અંગા રેજની•રાણી•બીકોરીઆનુ•વરશા•તરીનુ ❀ બે—એલ—જંનશન—શારીક •

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *Willam Chambers*, late a Lieut. in the Thirteenth Regiment of Native Infantry, in the Service of the East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Anne Chambers*, the lawful Widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of September, 1839.

PATCH AND BAINBRIDGE,—*Proctors*.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W, W. BECK.
Apollo House, 17th September 1839.

POLITICAL CARICATURES.

EXPECTED by one of the next Ships from London, a few Sets of most capital Caricatures, characteristic of men and measures connected with the Melbourne Ministry; orders for which, at Rupees 85 per Set, containing forty four, will be thankfully acknowledged and promptly attended to by the undersigned.

W. W. BECK.

# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 17 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3274.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

SHEIKH ESSA BIN MAHOMED.. .. *Plaintiff.*
*vs.*
ABDULLA BIN HUSSON BIN MAJEED..... ..... } *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the 21st Inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Auction, at the Stables belonging to *Abdool Rahim Khan*, on the Bhendy Bazar Road near Baboola Tank, the undermentioned property of the above named Defendant,

15 Arab Horses, in ~~15~~ lots.
1 Pegue Poney.

Together with sundry old Saddles, Horse Cloths &c.

TERMS CASH,
J. L. JOHNSON.—*Sheriff*.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office,
13th September, 1839.

اشتهار

از سوپریم کورت جودي کیٹرمتعلي پلیسبڈ شریف فروختہ میکند

شیخ عسي بن محمد مدعي
عبد ٦٦ بن حسن بن ماجد مدعا علیہ

ازین جا خبرداده میشود که بتاریخ ٢١ ماه حال بروز شنبر آینده بساعت دو میملکت مدعا علیہ مذکور مزبور را مطابق تفصیل الخیل در بھیندي بازار قریب تالاب بابلا در طویله عبد الرحیم خان ظاهر نیلام یعنی هراج نموده خواهند فروخت تفصیل آن پانزده عدد سپ پانزده بلات یعنی حصہ نموده یعنی یک یک جدا جدا خواهند فروخت و یک بابو بیگرگري وچند زین هاي کهنہ وجهول چند اسباب مثال این دیگر متعرقات است مگر شرط وقرار کرو پیہ نقد خواهند گرفت

ے یل جان سن شریف
١٤ سپٹمبر ١٨٣٩

MESSRS. COLLETT AND CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE following new Works. have been received for Circulation in their Library.

| | |
|---|---|
| Romance of the Harem by Mis Pardoe.... | 3 vols. |
| Horace Vernon or Life in the West ... ... | 3 vols. |
| Jameson's Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Cannada..... | 3 vols. |
| Melion De Mowbray, or the Banker's Son | 3 vols. |
| Incidents of Travel in Russia and Turkey by Stephens..... | 3 vols. |
| The Bubbles of Cannada by the author of Sam Slick the Clockmaker. | |
| Domestic Scenes in Russia. | |
| Woman as to Mind, Morals, Marriage &cca. by Walker. | |
| Widow Barnaby by Mrs. Trollope..... | 3 vols. |
| Loves Exchange by Boyle. | |
| The Vicar of Wrexhill..... | 3 vols. |
| Fantasmion. | |
| Tales of Passion..... | 3 vols. |
| DeMorracy in America ..... | 2 vols. |
| The Carreer of Don Carlos. | |
| Life of Wallinsteen. | |

FOR SALE.

A MAP of Egypt by Lieutenant Colonel Lake Rupees 40.

WANTED.

AN excellent Accountant—to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

Apply to the undersigned
COLLETT AND CO.

17 Meadow Street.

FLOOR CLOTH.

ON Wednesday next, the 18th instant, Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, without reserve, an extensive Invoice of the above of very rich patterns, and diversity of sizes, varying from 8 feet by 5, to 30 by 18.

The same is now on view.

AN extensive sale of Piece Goods, will take place at the Rooms of Messrs. *Robert Frith and Co.*, on Wednesday next, the 18th instant, consisting of Long cloth, Sheeting cloth and Madapollams, bleached Damask Table cloths and Towelling, Colored ditto, Quilts, Doilies &c. &c. Also on the same day will be sold an Invoice of Preserved provisions, consisting of Soup and Boullie, Mushrooms; Lobsters; Calves feet jelly; Jugged Hare; Plovers; Veal and Peas; Roasted Mutton and Beef; Ox tail and mock Turtle Soups, Alamode Beef; Ox cheeks &c. &c. Likewise a quantity of plated ware, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Milk and Sugar pots; Curry dishes, Bottle stands, Liquor Frames, Table and Dessert Forks, Gilt watches in Cases; Lavender water, silk Sarrees, Swords, steel Scabbards; two beautiful Brilliant Diamond Rings, a quantity of Prime Sherry, and several Casks of fresh imported Salted Pork, and a variety of other articles.

FOR SALE.—A handsome Octagon shaped, China Rosewood Tea Caddy, containing 9 Canisters, made to order, but not required;—well adapted for either Canteen or Family use, to be seen at Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.'s

FOR SALE—No. XXXV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, corrected up to the 1st August; Printed on Europe paper.—PRICE, RUPEES THREE.—Courier Office, 17th September 1839.

ON SALE.—A few best finished double barrelled Guns, with apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from Mr. CHARLES MOORE of St. James's Street, London. Price ~~Rs~~ 350 each for cash. Apply to CURNUNUND SADASEWJEE, at the office of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. who has likewise, for disposal, a few copper tubes, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ₹ mille.—Bombay, 16th Sept. 1839.

SIXTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the first class are for sale at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, at the following prices, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at rupees 39 each.
Half....ditto..ditto 19½ ditto.
Quarter ditto..ditto 9¾ ditto.

B. N. D. also begs to represent, that he has made two Clubs, one of 25 Tickets. divided into 75 Shares at Rs. 13 per each share, and the other of 21 Tickets, divided into 50 shares at Rs. 17 per each share—The particulars of Terms and conditions are already published in the *Bombay Courier* of 7th, and the *Times* of 11th Instant.—Bombay 17th September, 1839.

## BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

*Saturday, September 14th*, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—We have no new feature to notice, in the market this week, except that prices have slightly declined, and that dealers show a stronger disposition, to sell before fresh arrivals take place.—Advices from Broach state that prices had fallen to Rs. 120 ₹ Candy.—The following purchases have taken place this week.

500 Bales Broach and Jumbooseer.. ..@ Rs. 130 ₹ Cdy.
500 Ditto. old Dholera.....@ „ 117½ ₹ do.

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The Lady Grant proceeds to sea to-day on her way to Singapore and the Eastward having about 550 chests on board.—Excepting that small quantities are being shipt, the market is entirely inactive. 11,182½ chests remained in the warehouses on the 11th instant. The Steamer which sailed yesterday morning at day light has carried a good many of the Opium indemnity orders on London Agents.

PERSIAN AND ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COPPER (*Mocha*).—Prices advanced on the arrival of the overland mail, and what was held by importers has changed hands at Rs. 12¼ ₹ maund

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—The market has been quiet during the week, and excepting a sale for arrival *sine die*, of 200 tubs and 200 faggots of Swedish Steel at Rs. 12 ₹ Cwt we have heard of no transactions.

TWIST MULE.—The following sale also for arrival *sine die*, has taken place, which shows a slight improvement on the prices which have lately prevailed.

| | | | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No.— | 20 | 4000 lbs.....@ | 8 0 | ₹ lb. |
| „ | 30 | 3000 do.....@ | 8 6 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 40 | 4000 do.....@ | 9 9 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 50 | 3000 do.....@ | 11 0 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 60 | 2000 do.....@ | 12 0 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 70 | 1000 do.....@ | 13 0 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 80 | 1000 do.....@ | 15 0 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 90 | 1000 do.....@ | 18 0 | ₹ do. |
| „ | 100 | 1000 do.....@ | 20 0 | ₹ do. |

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—We have heard of no transactions this week. Prices remain unaltered.

EXCHANGE WITH LONDON. Rates continued to decline as the day of the departure of the Steamer approached, and left off at 2s | to 2s | 1½d ₹ rupee at 6 months sight. In the existing state of our relations with the Chinese,—the discouraging prospects of the markets in England, and the diffiesity of remittance to Calcutta it is not likely that any early improvement will take place unless Cotton declines considerably in price.

DO. WITH CALCUTTA.—Is becoming more against this place and rates have advanced to Rs. 101¾ ₹ 100 at thirty days sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There are no shippers at present, and the only vessel laid on for lawful goods is not making any progress.

DO. TO ENGLAND—Engagements to London and Liverpool are being made at 60s | at which tonnage is abundant.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

| *Current value of Government Securities.* | Buy Rs. as | Sell Rs. as |
|---|---|---|
| Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 1151 to No. 3000..... | 108 | 108-8 |
| Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 3001 to No. 6000..... | 108-8 | 109 |
| Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26 From No. 6001 to No. 10,000..... | 110 | 110-8 |
| Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26 From No. 10001 to No. 15,200..... | 111-8 | 112 |
| Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30..... | 111-8 | 112 |
| Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33..... | 104 | 104-8 |
| Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.... .. | 97-12 | 98 |
| Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35..... | 115 | 115-8 |
| *Course of Exchange,* | | |
| Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.).. | 101-8 | 101-12 |
| Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto.....ditto..... | 101 | 101-9 |
| Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₹ 100 Dollars | | 208 |
| | s. d. | s. d. |
| Bills on London @ 6 months sight..... | 2-4 | 2- |
| Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt... | 1-11½ | 1 11¾ |
| *Price of Bullion and Specie* | Rs. as | Rs. as |
| Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100..Scarce..... ..... | 221- 8 | 222 |
| Ditto do. broken ₹ 100..... | 220-12 | 221 |
| German Crowns ₹ 100..... | 212 | 212-8 |
| Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg.. | 10-6 | 10 8 |
| Sycee Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..Nominal. | 104-4 | 104-8 |
| Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs....ditto.. .. | 104 | 104-4 |
| *Premia of Insurance.* | | |
| Bombay to London.. ..... ..... | 2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0 | ₹ Ct. |
| Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope..... ..... | 2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Port Louis..... | 1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Calcutta..... | 2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto to Madras..... ..... | 1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Colombo..... | 1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Whampoa ..... | 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Batavia..... | 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto to Singapore..... | 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Busorah..... | 3 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Bushire..... | 28 0 0 | do. |

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16th. Lieut. A. K. Aitcheson G. J. Horse, from Baroda.
Do. 15th. Ensign Lodwick, 10th Regt. N. I. from Tanah.
Do. Do. Lieut. W. Orrok, 16th Regt. N. I. from Deckan.
Do. 16th. Surgeon W. Carstairs, 21st Regt. N. I. from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 13th. Lieut. W. Prother, 5th Regt. N. I. to Dapoolie.
Do. Do. Ensign J. S. Aked, Do. Do. to Tanah.
Do. Do. Ensign W. T. Hall, 6th Royals to England.
Do. 14th. Lieut. Hogg, Staff to Poonah.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Kilwining, on 9th June, Samuel Hunter Esq., for many years Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

Of Cholera, on the 12th August; at Quitta, Upper Scinde, in the 31st year of his age, Lieut. Edward J. Baynes, of the Regt. of Artillery. In him the service has lost one of its brightest ornaments. He was a young man possessed of the first rate order of talents and abilities, which an excellent classical education had brightened and improved; whilst his kindness of heart, and sincerity of disposition won him the steady friendship of all who had the pleasure of being associated with him.

In Rampart Row, on the 15th instant. Lieut. H. Dawson, Royal Navy aged 43 years.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 14th. Barque Ganges, J. M. Ardlie, Master, from Muscat 5th Sept.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 14th American Brig Waverly, Andrew Ward, Master to Muscat.

Do. 15th. Barque Futtel Currim, Abdool Rahimon Dossa, Naquidah to Calcutta.
*Passengers.*—13 Natives.
Do. Do. Brig Lady Grant, Robert Jackson, Master to Singapoor.

## IN HARBOUR.

| VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer..... | Superintendent I. N.. | Suez and Aden.. .. | 7th Oct. |
| Alanker..... ..... | McVicar Burn & Co... | | |
| Commerce..... .... | McVicar Burn & Co.. | Liverpool. | Early disp. |
| Demerara Packet.... | Frith & Co..... | London .. | early disp. |
| Glenelg..... .... | Dirom Carter & Co.... | China .... | in Sept. |
| Mary Gordon..... | Furdoonjee Limjee.... | | |
| Brig Tawse..... | Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq..... | Muscat.. | |
| Bombay..... | Dirom Carter & Co.. | London .. | in Oct. |
| Buteshire.. .. .... | Skinner & Co..... | | |
| Severn..... .... | D. & M. Pestonjee.... | London .. | dispt. |
| Grenada..... | Gibb Miller & Co.... | Liverpool . | Quick dispt. |
| Linlithgow..... ..... | Higginson & Cardwell | Liverpool. | 1st October |
| Herculean..... | Dirom Carter & Co.... | ditto | dispatch. |
| Salsette..... | McVicar Burn & Co.. | | |
| Niagra..... | ..... ..... | | |

*H. C. Vessels.*—Receiving Ship Hastings.
„ „ „ Sloop of War Elphinstone.
„ „ „ Steamer Semiramis.
„ „ „ „ Indus.
„ „ „ „ Zenobia.
„ „ „ „ Hugh Lindsay.
„ „ „ Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
„ „ „ Thetis Light Vessel at do.
„ „ „ Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
„ „ „ Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
„ „ „ Brig Taptee.
„ „ „ Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa.
„ „ „ Cutter Margaret.
„ „ „ Ditto Narmadah.
„ „ „ Pattiman Pownah.

*Country Vessels.*—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, *Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertup, Hunmah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Futtay Salam, Hydroos. Gondolin, Ganges, Fanny and Ruby.

## EXPECTED.

| VESSELS | AGENTS | FROM | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Compy. Steamer.. | | | |
| Cicopatra..... | Supt. Indian Navy.... | London .. | 1st August |
| * Childe Harold.... | Foster & Co..... | do.. .. | 19th May |
| * Isabella..... | Dirom C. & Co..... | Crk &Cape | 10th April |
| * Heywood..... | McVicar Burn & Co.. | Liverpool.. | 6th June |
| Paquet d'Havana.... | ..... | Bordeaux. | |
| Emilia..... | Thos Jeffries & Co.. | Bordeaux. | |
| Lady Feversham.... | Dirom C. & Co .... | London .. | 20th July. |
| * George Canning.... | Foster & Co ..... | do. .... | 30th June. |
| Hopkinson..... .... | Edmund Bibby & Co.. | do. .... | 30th do |
| Herald..... | Ritchie S. & Co..... | do. ... | do..do |
| * Hero..... | D. & M. Pestonjee.... | do. .... | 6th June. |
| Strabane..... | W. Nicol & Co..... | do.. .. | in all Augst. |
| Berkshire..... .... | Remington & Co..... | do. .... | in all Augst. |
| * Princess Charlotte.. | Dirom C. & Co.... | Liverpool | 30th June. |
| Sir Colin Campbell | Gibb Miller & Co..... | do. .... | 20th ditto |
| * Regular..... | Ritchie & Co..... | do. .... | 4th June. |
| * Hero..... | W. Nicol & Co..... | Clyde .... | 7th do. |
| Malabar..... | Skinner & Co..... | London .. | 10th July. |
| Pragre..... .... | Do.....Do..... | Bordeaux. | 4th June. |
| Sir Edward Paget.... | Do. .... Do..... | London. | 1st August. |
| * General Palmer.... | Gisborne Menzies & Co. | do.. .. | 14th July. |
| Peacock..... | ..... | do.. .. | |
| City of Poonah..... | Polexfen Milne & Co.. | Liverpool. | Middle Aug. |
| Julius Caesar..... | ..... | do.. .. | |
| Rothschild..... | ..... | do.. .. | |
| Fatima..... | ..... | do.. .. | |
| Balfour..... | ..... | do.. .. | |
| Cornubia..... .... | Gibb Miller & Co..... | do.. .. | in all July |
| Locestria..... | ..... | London... | |

*From Singapore*—Asia Felix.
„ *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
„ *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey. Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.
„ *China*—Mahamoody.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

## HIGH WATER TABLE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

| | MORN. | EVEN |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday..... | 4 36 | 5 15 |
| Wednesday..... | 6 1 | 6 40 |
| Thursday..... | 7 33 | 8 10 |
| Friday..... | 8 45 | 0 8 |

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPT. 5.

Colonel Wade's Movements appear to be very little known and very much misrepresented. The following taken from a recent communication, which may be relied on, gives us some insight into them.

The last accounts from the Force under Colonel Wade, are dated the 15th of August, at Camp Chahar Deh, in progress direct to Cabool without halting, save a day or two at Jelaiabad. It was not considered likely they would make a long stay at Cabool, where, it is said, there was a great scarcity of grain and other necessaries for our army. The weather was pleasant, though the sun was hot in the middle of the day; a cool breeze generally at night, however, made the hours of repose very refreshing. The troops were always found to be in better health when marching, although exposed to the sun all day nearly—a halt for a few days was sure to fill the Hospital. Mr. Dowson had been left with his Corps of levies at Deker, and Captain Ferris, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry at Ali Musjeed with his company of sepoys and Irregular Corps of levies---they are principally employed in laying in stores for the army, and in keeping the Pass open. The conclusion to be made after this is, that most of our troops will soon return that way. No mention is made of Sir John Keane's arrival at Cabool, or a word about our army, which is singular enough, as Colonel Wade's Force could not be above eight or ten marches from that capital.

The affair of taking possession of Ali Musjeed on the 24th, 25th and 26th of July, was rather more serious than the generality of people imagine. The total wounded was 126, "many very severely," and the killed 26—of all these 32 were killed and wounded of the *Maharajah's* Nujeebs, so there is no truth in the report, that the Seikhs looked on passively and allowed us to take possession of the Pass without assisting us. The worst sword-cut wounds were inflicted in a skirmish with some Khyberies, who came down like hungry wolves on one of our baggage parties, and cut the small escort up, leaving the sepoys for dead; nevertheless, however, most of them were restored again and are doing well amongst the wounded. In the firing at the Fort, or rather on a little hill that in some measure commanded it, there were some killed and wounded of our sepoys—a spent ball struck Lieutenant Barr of the Artillery, but only left a discolored mark. We must soon hear of their junction with the grand army.

If arrogance be a mark of the Cockneys of Calcutta, vanity is as certainly the besetting sin of our Bombay friends. There is a quiet assumption of superiority about them, not the least amusing of their little traits, Ex gr. the following morceau:—

"A remarkable instance of the superior equipment of the Bombay Horse Artillery has lately occurred in the Army of the Indus. At a difficult pass on the road to Cabul, the Bengal, Horse Artillery came to a full stop, whilst that of Bombay proceeded with ease and rapidity."

We should like to hear more of this little "remarkable instance," which, if it did occur, must have arisen from what next to a love of glory, makes a Soldier---good dinners, and these by all accounts the gallant Ducks enjoyed at the expense of their comrades. We however suspect, our Bengal friends will give a different account of this "remarkable instance," when they see it.

Mr. Ross Bell has resigned his appointment at Shikarpoor, and is now on his return to Delhee. A series of misunderstandings with Brigadier Gordon, the Officer commanding at Shikarpoor, led to this step.

Agra The 47th Regt. embarked yesterday for Barrackpoore, and dropped down on their voyage this morning.

The departure of this highly respectable Corps, will deepen the gloom into which our Station is for the present sunk. During its three years residence with us, few Regiments have equalled, and certainly none surpassed it, in the di-cipline and regular---orderly habits of its men, and the friendly and gentlemanly sociability of its Officers.

In its worthy and gallant Commandant Major Pogson, we shall suffer the loss of one of the literary ornaments of our society. If, however, in this character he won fewer laurels than he deserved, we sincerely hope, he and his gallant brother Officers will crown themselves in the field---where, if duty calls them---none can doubt, they will.

The 33rd Regiment Native Infantry are under orders to proceed to Agra vice the 47th, as soon as their services in Bundelkund can be dispensed with. This is not rumour. The 68th at Allahabad has been remanded and remains fast. It is now said the services of the Volunteer Corps recently moved, will not not be required in Burmah, where, whatever work is to be done, is to be effected by troops from Madras and Ceylon.

The Governor General leaves Simla on the 5th of Novr.

DELHI GAZETTE,—SEPT. 4.

Private letters have been received from Cabool, to the 16th August, but they contain no particular intelligence; all was sinking gradually down into tranquillity, and the letters are filled with vivid descriptions of the beauty of the surrounding country and of the plenty therein abounding, it is described as a perfect Paradise and Sanatarium; some allowance must be made, of course, for the sudden change from barrenness to fertility and from starvation to plenty, but there is no doubt of its being a delightful climate.

The Shah has forwarded a request to Government, through Mr. Macnaghten, for certain Corps to remain at Cabool for his protection, but nothing has yet been decided upon, on this score.

No further news has been received respecting Dost Mahomed's movements, although the Natives have various reports respecting them, but as we have had sufficient proof of how much reliance can be placed in these rumours, we hesitate to give them.

Our letters from Ghizni, most provokingly, went round by Shikarpore, and, we suppose, our promised letters are performing the same pilgrimage; we hope now to receive a regular correspondence, as we observe the Dak is to be opened via Loodianah and through the Punjaub.

We much regret to find that some acts of cruelty are said to have been committed by the Shah, and with the cognizance of the British authorities, though we can hardly bring ourselves to believe that such could be the case, and that some of the horrors and enormities, which always attend upon a siege, have not been wanting to account for the immense slaughter of 3,500 persons, though this number is perhaps an exageration. A cloak is at present thrown over whatever may have taken place, but our next promised letters will no doubt give us some particulars of the occurrences after the seige, which are still wanting to fill up the picture: in the mean time we place such information as we have before our readers.

PROVISION FOR THE NAWAB JUBBER KHAN

*To the Editor of the Delhi Gazette.*

Sir,---I observe in the *Delhi Gazette* of the that a Correspondent from Simla, speaking of the contemplated arrangements, for pensioning off or providing for Dost Mohomed and his family, states, that the Nawab Jubbur Khan is to have an allowance of 50,000 Rs. per annum. I am not able to say if the sum is one such as our Government ought to offer or guarantee, but it is to be hoped, that whatever arranegments may be made, this worthy nobleman and his family will receive that liberal consideration, to which they are entitled by his attachment to the English, and his efforts to induce his brother, the Ameer, to adopt a line of policy different from that, which has ruined him, and that he will also be left undisturbed in the possession of his estates, such as they are.

Jubbur Khan has been the friend of every European whom love of travels, or other causes, brought to Cabul, and he has displayed his faith in our Government, and desire to improve his connexion with it, by sending his son Abdool Ghiaz Khan to Loodianah, some years ago, for the purpose of receiving his education under the care of Major Wade. This young man is now, it is believed, at Ferozepore, at least he moved about, in perfect freedom, as the guest of our Government, during Lord Auckland's stay at that place. No attempt was made by his father to withdraw the youth from the protection under which he had placed him, nor was any fear felt or expressed for his safety, when it was known at Cabul that extreme measures were adopted against his Uncle. This is a mark of confidence on the part of a distant Chief, which few of our immediate neighbours would be found to exhibit, and the fact is honorable to our Government, from whom the young Nawab has been receiving an allowances of 2 of 300 Rupees a month as pocket money, since his arrival in our territory.

It is also averred that Mr. Managhten has recommended to the Shah of Cabul the grant of a Jagheer in his (the Shah's) Territories to Dost Mahomed Khan, a proposition which if true, will I am afraid be the source of much evil hereafter. As a Prince who has distinguished himself in many ways, and who was until wheedled to a contrary course by the specious reasonings of a Russian Emissary, certainly well inclined towards the British Government, I should say he ought on his ejection from the rule he has long maintained, by the strength of his mind, to receive a provision commensurate with his former consequence, but not within the limits of Affghanistan.

The sum alluded to, 4 lacs per annum, as a clear Revenue, would no doubt be more than he has ever enjoyed as a bona-fide Revenue, and afford ample means to support such of his friends and relations as might be still inclined to attend the setting of his sun, but his residence within the British Territories ought to be a *sine qua non*; for though humbled and defeated for the present, I apprehend the withdrawal of British Troops from Affghanistan, would be a signal for the commencement of a series of intrigues, in which Russia would no doubt take th most active part, her present position would allow.

Your's Faithfully,
PHILO OUTINIAN.

Major Forster marched with his Brigade, under orders of Major General Hampton, on the 20th ultimo, towards Deedwana, which place is to be occupied.

It is said that the Thakoor of Ohaween his prepared for resistance, and there is suspicion of Luchmun Sing of Chaumooa, his nephew, being in league with him. It is high time indeed, that an end should be put to the anarchy and confusion, which have reigned so long a time in the Rajpoot principalities.

We sincerely trust that the vigorous measures, now in progress, will be pushed to the very utmost, and we think it is likely enough to be the case, for our foolish *proteges* seem to be courting the extreme vengeance of the supr me Government.

A letter, from a correspondent at Simla, informs us, that notwithstanding the warlike attitude assumed by the Usurper of Burmah, the Head of our Government is very loath to employ more Bengal troops than can be absolutely spared. It is rumoured, and, to the best of our belief, for once the rumour is correct, that the 66th, 68th, and another general service Corps have been ordered to remain *in statu quo*; the 25th and perhaps the 47th being the only fighting Corps for the present. Other movements are spoken of very openly, from which we are led to infer that the Government have more fear of Nepal than of Burmah, as four Regiments are to be stationed at Benares. The 12th are already on their way to that Station, the 9th moves up to Benares also, whilst the 18th goes to Barrackpore and the 15th to Chittagong.

We hear from a source we can depend upon. that the 33d Native Infantry, and not the 6th, are ordered to Agra, to replace the 47th, so soon as their services can be dispensed with at Jhansi. The 24th Native Infantry move to Saugor, when relieved by a Madras Corps.

## CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—AUGUST, 26.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

H. T. PRINSEP, ESQUIRE.

*Secretary to the Government of India, Fort William.*

SIR,—It having transpired that the Government of Bombay design, at this late period, to alter the departure of the Steam Packet from the 16th to the 12th proximo, I am instructed to represent to you, that the Chamber of Commerce is not unaware of the unwillingness of the Supreme Government to disturb the arrangements of the authorities at Bombay for transmitting the Overland Mails; and that, therefore the Chamber would not, for any ordinary reason, think of importuning the Government to depart from whatever general rule it had judged right to adopt. But the Chamber, notwithstanding, presumes to hope that the present occasion will be allowed by the Hon'ble the President in Council to justify the appeal for his Honor's interference, and to prevail with him to order the functionaries at Bombay to keep the Steamer until receipt of the Calcutta Mail of the 31st current, which was officially notified to the public, on the 6th instant, as the latest safe day for transmitting letters, intended for the Steamer, which the Post Master General at Bombay announced would be despatched on the 16th proximo. Unless his Honor countermand this abrupt, not to term it---how much so ever it appears to be—capricious change, the people to the Eastward, and those of Ceylon, will be too late for the opportunity, and the community here will be hurried and inconvenienced.

It would ill become this Chamber, on light grounds, to impugn the conduct of the high powers; but really those at Bombay, in their arrangements for forwarding the Overland Mails, have, in almost every instance, so little studied, if not recklessly disregarded, the convenience of the other presidencies—as, in the estimation of the Chamber, to demand the interposition of the Supreme Government, to protect the interests, and uphold the rights of the public at large. The Chamber, with every deference, would submit to the consideration of his honor, the propriety of requiring that, on all future occasions, the Steamers at Bombay shall wait the receipt of the mails from Calcutta of the days advertised by the Post Master General as the latest sure days for the conveyance of letters. In support of this suggestion, it will not be irrelevant to mention, that the last Steamer to the Persian Gulph, did not wait for the dawk from Calcutta of the day advertised by the Post Master General as the latest sure one.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. LIMOND, *Secretary.*

*Bengal Chamber of Commerce, August* 20, 1839.

To W. LIMOND, ESQUIRE.

*Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.*

*Gent. Dept. Steam.* Sir.—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th instant, soliciting that the Bombay Authorities be directed to keep the Steamer advertised to be despatched from that Presidency on the 12th proximo, until the receipt of the Calcutta Mail of the 31st current, and suggesting that on all future occasions the Steamers at Bombay should wait the receipt of the Mails, from Calcutta, of the days advertised by the Post Master General of this Presidency.

In reply, I am directed to state, that the Hon'ble the President in Council sympathises with the Chamber in the regret expressed that the day first named and published throughout India for despatch of the Steam Packet should be changed, and especially that it should be anticipated, by a subsequent order of the Bombay Government. Nevertheless, the President in Council cannot doubt that the Governor in Council at Bombay had some good and sufficient reason for taking such a step; and not having the means of weighing the sufficiency of such reason. His Honor in Council is the more unwilling, and must in this instance decline to deviate from the course prescribed to himself and communicated to Bombay, viz., that of leaving entirely with the Government of that Presidency the regulation of the dates of departure and other arrangements connected with the Steamer Mails despatched from Bombay.

I am, Sir, your obdt. Servt.,
(Sd) H. T. PRINSEP.
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Council Chamber, the* 21*st Aug.* 1839.

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Cape papers to the 28th of June, reached us yesterday. We have extracted several items relative to the settlement of Port Natal, which will be found in another column; but the memorial of the farmers, and other documents, published in the *Zuid Afrikaan* of the 7th of June, have not reached us. We see, that despite the amicable overtures of the farmers, Major Charters had been directed to seize and take possession of their arms and ammunition. The farmers deprecate this measure, and urge the impossibility of their being able, in their situation, to defend their lives, if deprived of their weapons.—*August* 28.

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There are, we hear, many candidates for the vacant office of Police Surgeon—the names of Drs. O'Shaughnessy, Maxton, R. Stuart and Vos, have been mentioned to us as the most likely, out of the score of applicants, to obtain the situation. All the names, &c. have been submitted to the Governor-General, and until his Lordship's commands arrive, no appointment will be made! It is really too bad, that Lord Auckland should, to the detriment of the public service, retain in his own hands every bit of Bengal patronage, however trifling, while he leaves all his duties in the Lower Provinces to be performed by a Deputy, without pay, power or patronage.

If the Governor General must be an ambulatory Officer, during the greater part, if not the whole, of his residence in India, so be it; but let us have a substantial, not a shadowy, Governor in his room---an Officer competent to appoint a Police Surgeon, at least, without reference to the Governor-general "at Simla or elsewhere."---*Ibid.*

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UNION BANK MEETING.—A Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Union Bank, was held yesterday at noon, for the purpose of considering a proposal of the Directors, to appoint an Assistant-Secretary and Auditor, to the Bank; and their recommondation of Mr. A. G. Paterson to that situation. and their election of Mr. J. DaCruz to be Accountant, in the room of Mr. A. H. Sim, resigned.

THEODORE DICKENS, ESQ., was called to the Chair.

The following resolution, was proposed by Baboo Dwarkanoth Tagore, seconded by Col. McLeod, and carried unanimously. That the recommendation of the Directors be approved and confirmed, for the appointment of an Assistant-Secretary and Auditor of Accounts, with a salary of Co.'s Rs. 600; and that Mr. A. G. Paterson be nominated to fill the same. Also for the appointment of Mr. J. DaCruz to be Accountant, on a salary of Co.'s Rs. 500 per month.

Longueville Clarke Esq., then read to the meeting a comparative abstract of the expenses incurred for their respective establishments by the Bank of Bengal and the Union Bank. From this statement, it would appear, that the amount paid to Assistants, &c. in the latter, is considerably less than in the former one, being in the Union Bank Rs. 5,721 monthly, while in the Bank of Bengal it is Rs. 9,165. The expense of the house-rent is also much in favour of the Union Bank; the monthly rent of its premises being only Rs. 400, while the buildings of the Bank of Bengal have cost the proprietors no less than a lakh and twenty thousand rupees.

Mr. Clarke further stated, that in consequence of the recent great increase in the capital of the Bank it would be necessary to augment the native establishment. The proprietors would, therefore, be hoped, be prepared to receive, at some future meeting, the suggestions of the Directors on that head. The increase of expense would not be more than three or four hundred rupees per month.

There being no other business or proposition for its consideration, the Chairman received the thanks of the meeting and it was dissolved, after a short sitting of about a quarter of an hour.*August* 29.

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It would appear, that Colonel Young *has* resigned, or is about to resign. the Secretaryship of the Union Bank, having been permitted to recall his resignation of the Law Commission, if indeed he ever resigned it, of which we are not certain.---*Ibid.*

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The Chamber of Commerce deserve well of their fellow-citizens, although their intercession with the Government has failed of its object, that object being neither more nor less than to keep the Bombay Government to its good faith. We have read somewhere, of a father, who having promised his son that he should witness the scientific mining and blowing up of a wall, which was mined and blown up by some mistake before the son could be present, had it built up again, and the explosion repeated, on the principle that a father could never break his word with his child, without in some degree forfeiting the respect of the latter. Ours is a paternal Government, and having promised us that the 31st instant, should be the last safe day for the next Overland Mail, it would in our apprehension have done well to keep its word at any risk. We scruple not so say that it loses respect, in consequence of having broken faith with the public on this occasion. The President in Council, gives the Bombay Government credit for having acted in the apparently capricious manner in which they have anticipated the announced day of sailing of the September Mail, on good and sufficient ground. "Cæsar doth never wrong but with just cause,', says the bad reading of Shakespeare, and so our Government says of that of Bombay. In due course of time, we shall learn what "the just cause" is, that is to justify this apparent freak of the Bombay authorities, and in justice to ourselves, we are bound to "have it out." There is something behind the screen, no doubt, but it will be extremely provoking, if it prove to be only a "little French milliner." A mercantile community like this, ought not to be trifled with,---a breach of faith like that which the Government has perpetrated on this occasion, and in which incidently this Government has participated, might be the ruin of hundreds. Even in the most despotic states, men calculate upon the faith of their Government's word, just as much as they calculate upon the regularity of tides, or the rising of the sun. It is true, that in such states, in consequence of such implicit reliance, merchants and traders are very frequently ruined: but did they not still so rely, the affairs of life would be at a stand still together. We shall, therefore, await with no little impatiance, to learn what was the very urgent cause, that compelled the Bombay Government, to retract its announcement for the 31st as the last safe day, for the September Overland Mail. If it prove, any but a very weighty and pressing one, the Calcutta community have just reason to be greatly dissatisfied. After having witnessed, however, the cucumber composure with which the Bombay Government recently despatched the Steamer before the Calcutta packets arrived at the presidency, we are not bound to give that Government credit for the existence of any state necessity at all, in the matter. However, we have one consolation. These repeated proofs of the utter contempt in which the interests of the rest of India, in the matter of Steam Communication, are held by the present monopolists of that source of rapid intercourse, cannot but heap coals of fire upon the head of their exclusive system, and will, we trust, stimulate our fellow-citizens here, and our brother sufferers at Madras, to ten-fold exertions for the great and universal cause of all India, against which the Bombay exclusionists are daily manifesting such direct and open, as well as covert hostility. Among the indirect attacks made upon the comprehensive scheme, we remark, that one Bombay journal attempts to prove, by our own Calcutta shewing, that the tardiness of dak transmit between the two Presidencies, is occasioned by the sloth and indolence of the Bengal runners, on this side Nagpore; the truth being, that the celerity of the runners on this side Nagpore, is greater by the average of one half mile per hour, than on the Bombay side. In a word, we know no question, save perhaps that of the slave trade, in which not only misrepresentation, but downright falsehood, has been so largely and wantonly called in, to support the worser cause, as in the case of the Bombay exclusionists. But not only this---not only do they reject and scoff at all our proposals, but they insult us even with their temporary monopoly. They might be permitted, if they think fit. to "reject our love;" but it is rather too much, that they should be allowed to "kick us down stairs." We must confess, as the Government Secretary's letter expresses it, that we also "sympathise" with the Chamber of Commerce and the community at large, at being thus cavalierly kicked down stairs, on the occasion of the September steamers departure. However, we trust, this reiterated kicking from the drawing room to the coal hole, will only put us upon our metal, and in the end hasten the consummation of the comprehensive plan. As is said by Cobbett, or some other plain spoken writer, an ounce of self-exertion, is worth more than a bushel of Government sympathy.---*Ibid.*

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We are happy to hear, that in the matter of the Schooner *Antelope*, the Chamber of Commerce have awarded one-third of the present net value of both cargo and block, as Salvage; one quarter of which is to be distributed amongst the volunteers who accompanied Mr. Hudson (the mate of the Floating Light) and the remainder to Mr. H. himself.---*Aug.* 30.

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The lucky wight who holds No. 5450 in the present lottery, may congratulate himself on being a lak richer than he was the day before yesterday. No. 5159 came up a prize of Rs 10,000, and is the property of a member of a mercantile firm in this place. No. 5286 is a prize of Rs 5,000, and Nos. 5285, 5630, and 5027 drew each Rs 1,000.---*Aug.* 31.

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CALCUTTA COURIER.—AUGUST, 29.

Another batch of "Scrip" is, we perceive, advertised to be sold at the Exchange Rooms to-morrow, consisting of thirty chests of Opium, (twenty-five Patna and five Malwa)—this article seems now to hold a very respectable place in our market rates, and, to judge from the competition which took place at the last sale of Scrip on the 21st instant, we guess higher prices will be given than on the former occasion.

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The "Scrip," for the twenty chests of Opium, sold this day at the enhanced rate of four hundred and fifty rupees per chest—the competition among the Mercantile Community was, as we anticipated, very considerable, and drove the price rapidly up to the mark mentioned above.—*August* 30.

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We are so impressed with the importance of the cultivation of Tea in Assam, as a means of enriching our Country and rendering us independent of China, for the supply of that most universally used article, that we do not think our readers will require any apology for presenting them with Mr. C. A. Bruce's Report as promised by us yesterday. Until we saw that Report we were impressed with the idea, although the Tea Plant in all its varieties was to be found in Assam and in very considerable quantities, that it would be a work of time to bring a sufficient tract of country under Tea Cultivation, to meet the immense demand of our Tea-drinking nation—but, from a perusal of that Report, we feel satisfied that it only requires a sufficient number of qualified manufactures and amount of capital, to supply, in less than ten years, not only Great Britain but the whole of Europe with Tea !!!

While we rejoice in such a result of the application of British skill and capital, we cannot forget the other blessings which the accomplishment of this object will carry in its train—and of these the first in importance is undoubtedly the improved condition of the inhabitants of Assam and its neighbouring districts, in which the human race at present rises little, if anything, above the beasts of their forests in the scale of humanity. Civilization, religion, and happiness, we must anticipate as accompanying the improvement in the social condition of those employed in effecting plans, fraught with so much advantage to ourselves; and we sincerely hope that the favorable account which Mr, Bruce gives us of the prospect of success, will stimulate the public to exertions worthy of the importance of the ends in view. We will not detain our readers any longer from the Report itself, which we are assured will be read with great interest and pleasure by them all.—*Ibid.*

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ENGLISHMAN.---AUG. 27.

Yesterday's Semaphore announced the following arrivals :---*Mary*, Hunter, from Liverpool 1st March and Cape of Good Hope 14th July; *Royal Saxon*, Atkins, from Liverpool 30th April, and French ship *La Asie*, Desse, from Bourdeaux 10th May and Pondicherry 22d August.

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We regret to learn that advices have been received of the loss of the *Red Rover* from Plymouth, bound to Sydney, on the 26th of April. She was lost at Port Prayo (Cape de Verds)---all hands (amongst whom were many emigrants) were saved, but we believe that without speedy relief they will be exposed to a great deal of suffering at such a miserable place as Port Prayo.

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We are sorry that we cannot concur in the reason for the President's refusal to interfere on the present occasion with the Bombay Government, which has arbitrarily altered (and to a *shortening* of the time, too) the date of despatch of the ensuing steamer to Aden. His Honor evidently admits the hardship of the case, in his reply to the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, but declines to exert any authority for remedying the evil, on the ground that the arrangements generally have been left to the subordinate Government, and that *probably* it has been actuated by some good reason in having made the complained of alteration. We think this line of argument loses sight of the true position, quoad the overland system, in which the Bombay Government stands. It is true that the general arrangements for the monthly despatch are left to its management and discretion, *but only as the agent for the whole of India*; and it has therefore no right to alter any arrangements it once announces, except for some cause in which---not the Bombay people merely, but---the greater portion of the empire are deeply interested. Therefore we say that whenever it does alter an already promulgated design, it should accompany the new announcement by a despatch to the Supreme Government in Calcutta, stating fully and explicity the reasons which induced the alteration; so that if those reasons did not appear sufficient in the eyes of the paramount power---viewing the said reasons in connexion with the comprehensive interests---the change might be countermanded; instead of as now its being allowed to stand on an assumption, solely, that the Bombay authorities *have* a good reason for their unsteady conduct. On the present occasion the alteration of date has the effect of cutting off a large portion of the Indian community from any availance of the opportunity, and of very seriously inconveniencing the rest---save the Bombay locals---and we do trust, therefore, that His Honor in Council will devise a remedial check for future untowardnesses of this kind, and that whatever is done, an additional and standing order shall be given that the steamer never sail until the arrival of all the mails at Bombay, which may be despatched in calculated time to reach that place by the advertised date of the vessel's departure. If some steps of this nature be not promptly taken, the public will begin to suspect that Governor Carnac is rather too strongly armed in home influence to be much meddled with by the Calcutta council, and such an opinion as that will not tend to heighten the general respect for the Supreme Government, which it now derives from the public in its assumed character of paramouney in all things. Let a word suffice to the wise.

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It gives us great satisfaction to be enabled to correct a misrepresentation, in regard to the alleged conduct of the 42nd N. I. when escorting the Shah's artillery though the Bolan Pass. The faulty account was originally published in the *Delhi Gazette*, and thence extracted by ourselves and others, in the usual newspaper course of taking from contemporaries, respectively, whatever items of intelligence each may in the first instance exclusively promulgate. We are informed that regimental measures have been adopted to obtain a public and satisfactory explanation of the imputation fixed on the above named excellent corps; but it gives us great pleasure to be able, upon good authority, to anticipate that explanation, and to acquit the 42nd of the asserted dereliction. So far were the sepoys from, in any way, deserting their duty on that occasion, that they performed it to the last under the severest privations, and the hardest labor. So much so that each man carried a considerable weight, additional to the prescribed one, in his knapsack, with a view to lighten the camels, and also three days provisions; and this while marching through the whole night, and with nearly all the men on duty during the day,—for instance out of twenty four Naicks, twenty three were on duty daily! The men in charge of the carts suffered dreadfully from thirst and fatigue; in consequence of which many were brought in insensible, and one Havildar in a state of temporary derangement. The men were without food and water (except half a lota full) from ten o'clock on the night of the 3d of May until the afternoon of the 5th, and yet so far were these zealous fellows from abandoning their charge, that orders had to be several times sent to them to leave the carts, which were unable to proceed (owing to the cattle being incapable of moving) and to bring on those that could still advance. Even the Commander-in-chief expressed his surprise to Brigadier Dennie that he had not abandoned the 'd—d trash' long before; so that the only fault found was that there had been too much of effort made to save it. We ourselves know what Sepoys will endure on service; but we believe that, all in all, they have never been put to greater sufferings than those we have above portrayed; and we think the Government should particularly mark its sense of the zeal which the 42nd (and also the 37th when it came up) displayed on that occasion, that the army at large may know their sufferings are not overlooked by their employers. when endured in a soldiery manner, in unavailable difficulties.—*August* 28.

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Another *fact* for the benefit of the advocates of the Comprehensive. The Government commenced sending off their dispatches on the 26th instant, forwarding the rest on Tuesday. These occasioned such a serious aggravation of weight that the mail was a very heavy one---so heavy indeed, that there is every chance of its being overtaken by that of yesterday; and consequently much risk of both being too late for the steamer! We cannot blame the Government for writing long dispatches at the present crisis, but we think that they might have begun to send them a little earlier!—*Augst.* 29.

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On the 29th ultimo, we took occasion to refer to the conduct of the Bombay Press in suppressing all notice of the progress making here and at home towards the establishment of the comprehensive scheme. We beg attention to the remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* on this charge, from which we think our readers will pretty well perceive how fairly we hit the mark.

We did not refer to the want of that continued and minute notice which a warm advocate of the measure would delight in bringing forward; we did not refer to the absence of detail: but we referred to a total want of information on the general position of the question.

Where, we ask, has any one of the Bombay papers given the substance of such a short paragraph as the following for the information of the Bombay People:—

Mr. Curtis the Governor of the Bank of England, has taken up the matter of a comprehensive steam communication between England and India, and at the head of a small Committee has entered into correspondence with the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, from the tenor of which it is quite clear that the question must be carried; while at Calcutta and Madras above Rs. 125,000 have been paid as a first instalment in shares of 500 Rs. each; equal to a capital of £125,000 towards carrying into effect when the Company shall be formed at home."

Has any one Bombay paper placed before its readers the present actual position of the question as above condensed—or in detail? No—nothing like it—Mr, Curtis' correspondence has been wholly neglected, except that our friend the *Courier* makes light of our efforts with reference to the evident disinclination of the Court of Directors, in their letter to Sir John Ho house, to come into the measure.

Our contemporary, of the *Gazette*, whose liberal article of the 7th instant, we lately commended says. 'It does not appear clear to us, what our cotemporary, as the organ of the comprehensives, would wish us to do.' We answer we wish the Bombay press to make the Bombay people acquainted with the real state of things here and at home. The letters of Mr. Curtis to Sir John Cam Hobhouse dated 13th April and to the Court of Directors 14th May, which will be found in the Calcutta papers of the 18th ultimo, pretty well indicate how matters stood at home. They would let the Bombay people understand that the question is now for the first time taken up at home in a clear spirit of determination to carry it.

For the state of things here our cotemporary might quote the amount of cash paid in o the Union Bank as per last published list, which he will find in the Calcutta papers of the 22nd ultimo: that amount was then Rs.98,050 or 1961 shares: it is now Rs. 1,00,100 or 2002 shares, as indicated in another column. Surely in urging, as our cotemporary lately has done, that 'it is now time that all who held back from siding with our Eastern cotemporaries on the subject of a general scheme embracing all parts of India, should lay aside their scruples and join heart and hand in procuring for others, that which they have found so beneficial to themselves';---surely in urging this liberal cooperation with proceedings here and at home it could not fail to strengthen our cotemporary's appeal to the Bombay Residents if he made them fully acquainted with what has been done, and is doing, at both places; and this is what we would wish our cotemporary to do; and we wish also he had done us the favor to quote the article he represents as 'silly', and to him 'unitelligible.'

We by no means desire to quarrel with the *Gazette*; the article of the 7th inst. is so liberal and handsome, and so freely opens the door for an union of hands throughout India, that we should be sorry to do, or say, any thing calculated to throw our cotemporary off from us. On the contrary, we willingly offer the right hand of friendship; and again ask him to lay before his readers a simple expose of the present position of the question for the information of his readers, whom he desires to lead into co-operation with us.—*bid.*

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*Benares, August* 21.—We are all in expectation of early orders to move towards the Nepalese frontier, and there is not a man who does not hope to be actively employed. We have had great sickness here. Cholera raging in the city. Three Europeans have died within the last three weeks.

*Assam, August* 18.—As pernicious publicity is not appreciated, one does not like to talk of public affairs. The Steamer's arrival at Gowhattee, caused, I am told, a great sensation, and the kindness of Capt. Russell and his lady are the theme of universal admiration. She (the steamer) walked off with her cargo of livestock against the stream of the Burrampooter at a great rate, thought the want of 'coal' seems to have been the cause of as much inconvenience to her, as it is to you editors. The cholera is still killing the people at Gowhattee, and has visited other parts of the country, though I am happy to say it is now abating. One of the correspondents of your paper stated not long since, that Assam is very healthy for Europeans and even insinuated that the deaths we have had to lament were caused by imprudent exposure,—particularly those of Lieut. Backhouse and Dr. Frith. True, the former had shot a tiger the day he was taken ill, but that was within a quarter of a mile of his bungalow and before 7 A. M. while the latter was not out at all. * * * * A murrain has seized the cattle this year and has been killing indiscriminately cows, calves, buffaloes and bullocks. It comes on very suddenly and carries off the animals within 24 hours, allowing of no time for a cure. —*August* 30.

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The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* is fetching up arrears at a great rate. The June number is already out, and appears to be in no degree inferior to its predecessors :---but of that we shall speak hereafter. In the meantime we may take occasion to mention that, amongst other papers, there is one to which recent enterprize has imparted considerable interest---we mean Mr, Bruce's report on the manufacture of Tea, and on the extent and produce of the Tea plantation in Assam. It is rather long, but the subject is one of such striking interest that every line of the report will be greedily read. We observe that a map is wanting in the present number of the journal, and that, by some oversight, a *Tamba Patra* which belongs to a *preceding* number, has been attached to a notice of another 'grant engraved on copper found at Kumbhi.' Perhaps, if the worthy secretaries have not sent out their mofussil copies, there will be time for them to print an explanatory note on a separate slip.—*Ibid.*

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The number of letters and papers dispatched by the overland mail on Tuesday, the 27th instant, was, we understand, five thousand one hundred and fifty-nine! This was a material advance upon all previous dispatches, and must, if any thing will, serve to convince the different branches of the Home Government that the Indian public are determined to adopt the overland channel as their only medium of communication with their friends. The chance, it is true, is very great, that so large a number of letters (many of which, as we said yesterday, are heavy Government despatches) may delay the arrival of the dawk at Bombay beyond the period fixed for the departure of the steamer. But this will only tend the better to satisfy the Government, that the comprehensive plan is indispensable to a regular receipt of *their own* letters from this quarter. Indeed, if we mistake not, they will have received 'confirmation strong' of the fact ere this, for we rather think that the *Orissia*, which left Bombay with packets on the 20th of June and got to Aden on the 31st of July was too late for the steamer in the Red Sea, and therefore transferred her charge to another sailing vessel---the *Constance*. But we shall look into this.—*Ibid.*

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The following estimate of the probable outturn of the Indigo for the season, has been handed us by a planter in whose computation we are disposed to place faith. We think, however, he has over-estimated the probable results of the Western Provinces' manufacture, though we are assured, that such is not the case. We believe, that in the year 1825-6, when all the great factories in the Western Provinces were in full work, not more than 24,000 maunds were made. How then, we presume to ask, can the same results be obtained when half the factories are in ruins, and the capital formerly employed is wanting?

| | |
|---|---|
| Kishnaghur, | 20,000 |
| Tirhoot | 15,000 |
| Jessore, | 14,000 |
| Dacca, Mymunsing, | 5,500 |
| Purneah, | 3,500 |
| Rampoor, | 2,000 |
| Bauglpore, Malda, | 6,000 |
| Rajshy, Moorshedabad | 10,000 |
| Burdwan, Midnapare, | 5,000 |
| Upper Provinces, | 24,000 |
| | 1,05,000 |

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Letters from Benares state that the Governor General's Agent had intercepted numerous letters tending to shew the state of feeling towards us in Napaul, and to lead to the conclusion that a campaign in that quarter is unavoidable. It has already been stated, in a provincial paper, that Mr. Hodgson writes to his friends in expectation of a misunderstanding with the Nepaulese, and this scrap of intelligence serves to strengthen the anticipation.—*August* 31.

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Letters from Arungabad mention, that there was a probability of an early visit from Sir Henry Fane, who had been (it is said) requested by Government to inspect the Nizam's force, and report minutely upon its condition. His Excellency, it was supposed, would afterwards proceed to Mominabad to see the irregular Horse.

A Revised Code of Rules and Regulations had been issued to the Nizam's troops, which appears to have given some satisfaction. Hitherto the Code had been complained of as a mass of confusion and contradiction.—*Ibid.*

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We learn from Arracan that intelligence had been received from the out post of Thorowah, on the Aeng route, to the effect that the Burmese were pressing in large numbers upon our frontier fully armed and equipped, and were constructing defences in the shape of stockades, as they approach, with guns, &c. It is therefore anticipated that they will seize on an elevated spot on the summit of that part of the Amadong mountains called Matzegain or Miragain over which lies the grand route from Aeng to Mapee—or, in more generally explicit terms, the route from Arracan (the province) into the Burmese dominions; in which case it will be a matter of some little difficulty to dislodge them. The only method by which, we believe, it could be achieved, would be by a movement on the Irrawaddy, and by our Rangoon force forming a position in the country to the rear, to accomplish which Shembegum must be in our possession.—*Ibid.*

That the Burmese *will* make this advance movement there is, we understand, but little doubt; but whether their object be to put their side of the line of demarcation in a good state of defence, or to form a starting point for an invasion of Arracan, time alone can discover. Our own opinion is that, whatever their views may be, they will scarcely venture upon operations until after the rains, for by all accounts they would suffer as much as our own troops would, there being fully 40 miles of dense hill jungle---mostly bamboo---between our frontier town of Aeng and the submit of Natza gain, in no part of which are any supplies obtainable. In fact, excepting a few wild men, called Keings, like the tribes who infest the bush in South Africa, there are no inhabitants in the hills. The Burmese would thus be obliged to move with a large commissariat, and as theirs is none of the best, their movement would be sufficiently slow to allow of the desertion of Aeng and of the preparation of measures for sending them back to the place from whence they came. We shall look for further advices with some anxiety.---*Ibid.*

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Letters from Berhampore mention that the 12th Regt. N. I. arrived there on the 22d inst. The 15th N. I. reached the station on the 28th and halted one day.---*Ib d.*

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## FRIEND OF INDIA.

RAILROADS.—In the *Journal of the Statistical Society* for February, there is a very interesting paper on the railroads of Belgium; from which considerable encouragement may be drawn, respecting the introduction of those means of national prosperity into India. Of the importance of facilitating the internal communication of the country, it is unnecessary to say a word. Our rivers are at present our only highways: and many of them are shut up for a considerable portion of the year; the dangers and losses connected with their navigation are very great; and the tediousness, of at least the upward passage, is the subject of universal complaint, both with travellers and merchants. It would certainly be a great improvement on the present state of things, to open lines of canals, in those tracts where the precariousness of the river communication is most severely felt: and numerous as our rivers are there are many rich and important parts of the country without any communication by them, and in which the construct on of canals would be unsuitable. Roads are the great desideratum; and if roads are to be made, we may as well have the best that can be made at once. In England, in order to reap the advantages of railroads, the immense capital and skill laid out upon the turnpike roads have been freely sacrificed: but there is no need of repeating that expensive course of experiment in India. There are at least a few great lines, on which new facilities of communication are essential, for both the political and commercial interests of the country.

On this point all are agreed. And, we imagine, there will be equal readiness to agree, that if railroads could be laid down in those lines, and the expense were not so enormous as to make the proposal absurd, they are the roads to be preferred. But, taking the probable expense from what has been done in England, every one who has thought of railroads in this country has been forced to give them up in despair. The cheapest railroad yet constructed in England, is one sixty miles long, between Newcastle and Carlisle, and it cost £10,000, or a lakh of Rupees, a mile. The Liverpool and Manchester line coust £38,553, or nearly four lakhs, the mile; and the Greenwich line cost £200,000, or twenty lakhs, for each of its first three miles. The estimated cost of 44 railways, for each Acts were obtained in 1826 and 1837, was on an average £17,600: and as in England the actual cost has always exceeded the estimate, and sometimes so far as nearly to double it, we may assume that the average expense of all these roads per mile will not fall short of £20,000, or two lakhs of rupees. It would be idle to talk of introducing rail roads into India at such a cost as this.

But in Belgium, the expense has amounted to little more than a third of this sum. Eighty-eight miles and a half have been constructed at an average cost of £6,995. In North America, again, the cost is said to fluctuate between £2000 and £6000, a mile; whilst one railway has been completed at so low a cost as £1,312-4. And when the circumstances which give Belgium and America so great an advantage over England are taken into consideration, it appears evident that India has every prospect of being found to enjoy the same. The peculiar expensiveness of English railroads is traced to a few prominent causes; 1st. the *Parliamentary expenses* in obtaining Acts of Incorporation have, in many cases, even in very long lines, exceeded £1000 per mile; and in the eight principal railways it has averaged nearly £500: 2d. *The enormous demands for compensation* by proprietors through, or near, whose land the rail roads pass, have sometimes amounted to £10,000 a mile; and lately a nobleman in Essex obtained from the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, in consideration of his withdrawing opposition to their bill, £20,000 for land belonging to him, and £100,000 for injury done his estate; the great injury and grievance being the interruption given to his fox-hunting! The average proportion of the cost of land and compensation, to the total expenses of the Grand Junction, and the London and Birmingham Railways is 13.7 per cent. Whilst in America, on the contiary, many individuals have made large donations to the Railway Companies, in consideration of the good done to their estates: 3dly *Extravagant expenses* have been incurred by pushing *the termini* of railroads unnecessarily into the heart of large towns, or leading the lines through them. And, 4thly, very heavy expense has been incurred by engineers aiming at a needless degree of perfection, both in the level and the direction of the lines. The economy of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railroads is on the other hand attributed, in part, at least, to the judicious resolution of going round a number of obstructions, instead of going through them.

All those are sources of expense which would be avoided in India, as fully as they are in Belgium and America. And in the physical advantage of a level country, where no necessity occurs either for tunnels or sections of hills, we imagine it must greatly surpass them both. A line of railroad might be constructed from Calcutta to Delhi, not in the direct line, but, in a more useful course, in the champaign of the rivers, without a single tunnel, or a cutting of any importance. It is true that this peculiarity would, in some degree, be counterbalanced by the frequent necessity of raising the road, on an embankment, above the level of the country, to avoid the annual inundations; but, this again, will be modified by the small cost at

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which such works can be effected in this country, through the cheapness of labour. The greatest difficulty, perhaps, would be in crossing the great tributary rivers: but it is not a difficulty that could not be overcome.

There appears to be nothing extravagant, then in expecting that a railroad might be laid down in India for 40,000 Rs. a mile: and in many districts half that sum might, perhaps, be sufficient. But at 40,000 Rupees the mile, we should have 250 miles for a single crore, or a million sterling. The railroads in Belgium, of which we have spoken, are an undertaking of the Government: and it is much to the honour of that Government, that, in the doubtful and anxious circumstances in which they have been placed they could accomplish so great a work as the construction of 159½ miles of railroad, between the 1st of May, 1834, and the 28th of August, 1838. They have done so, in such a manner as to carry passengers, in the cheapest conveyances, at the rate of 20 miles an hour, for a halfpenny, or little more than a pice, the mile. The undertaking in this country, should also, we think, belong to the Government; and when the present warlike disturbances are over, nothing more beneficial could occupy their attention. It would not create a very great pressure upon the the revenues of the country to lay down 50 miles of railroad a year; and the outlay would be soon and richly repaid.

## MADRAS.

### MADRAS HERALD.—SEPT., 4.

*Steam Doings.*—The numerous attendance evincing undiminished ardour, and the eloquent as well as business-like speeches delivered at the late Calcutta Steam Meeting (the report of which is too long for our limited space) were in every respect creditable to our brethren of the Ditch. The Bishop who was in the chair paid a feeling and merited tribute to the memory of Lord Wm. Bentinck, whose merits as an energetic and persevering advocate for the wide and speedy diffusion of the benefits of Steam, every one is forward to acknowledge, but *the* speech of the Meeting was that of Mr. H. M. Parker, whose *facts*, and whose subsequent appeal to the Agra community, ought to do good service to the cause.

One of the many facts elicited at this Meeting shews what degree of reliance is to be placed on the statements which the Directors put forward to the English Public with reference to this important question. It was officially announced, as a reason for discouraging the agitation of the comprehensive scheme, that such excellent and improved arrangements had been made for conveying the Mails from Bombay to Calcutta, that the transit would not occupy more than from *eight* to *ten* days, whereas the June Mail reached Calcutta in *five* packets, of which the first was *sixteen*, the last *twenty one* days on the road, or *more* than *double* the longest period mentioned by the Directors.

The Bombay Papers have taken up this question afre-h, and maintain that the Bengalees desire the Comprehensive Plan for no other reason than envy of the rising greatness, &c. &c. of Bombay (what makes us Madrasees desire it) but that still they will not oppose it, although their intense regard for the interests of *all* to perfect the Bombay line, i. e. give Bombay Steamers that *will* "look at the Monsoon," than to obtain the adoption of the Comprehensive Scheme.

We *may* do them injustice, but to us the disinterestedness of this advice seems much on a par with that of their desire to abolish the Madras Presidency, and incorporate it with that of Bombay.

We see that the Directors had three Steamers launched early in June, the *Queen*, the *Cleopatra* and the *Sesostris*, the latter of which is intended for Bombay, but were they all three destined for the Bombay line they would not advance the communication in the least beyond it's present state. Steamers the Directors must have for the purposes of Government, and therefore they buy them, but they take good care that they shall be such as will afford the smallest and fewest possible facilities for general intercourse between this and England, a thing which has ever been the object of their deepest aversion. As the matter now stands there is no Steam Communication for nearly four months of the year, and this, added to the *chance* of being driven back three or four times during the remaining months after having gone half way, and the certainty that the being so driven back will entail an extra charge amounting to nearly one half the passage money, may fairly be said to have knocked that route on the head for at least six months out of the twelve. This is precisely what the Directors want; their correspondence and orders have all or a great deal of the benefit of the extra rapidity of steam, but the route is rendered as uncertain and incommodious as possible, and thus personal communication is checked. Had the Directors the same power as formerly of excluding all persons from this country at pleasure, they would have been much more disposed to perfect the communication, but now that the road, if once made, would be open to all the world, they have no desire to enable persons to leave England at the end, say, of the London season, visit any or all of the three Presidencies, and return to London again by the beginning of the following season.

Such trips would give the travellers an interest in India affairs, and an insight into their actual condition---which, especially if they happened to be M. P.'s, would be exceedingly inconvenient in Leadenhall street.

*Equitable Compensation to H. M. 61st Regt.*---*Our* readers probably remember our having lately alluded to the inconvenience and loss imposed, for purposes of State, upon H. M. 61st Regt. by their being *twice* ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for England, and being *twice* countermanded. We now learn from the following paragraph, which we subjoin as being an example worthy of all imitation that they are to receive compensation for their losses.

"*H. M. 61st Regt.*---We have great satisfaction in announcing that a Board of Enquiry was ordered to sit in Colombo on Saturday, to determine the probable losses incurred by the Officers and men of the 61st in preparing *twice* for Embarkation for England and being as often countermanded,---with a view to the Regiment being reimbursed by Government.

The responsibility of the compensation to be afforded will certainly fall upon the Governor; but we imagine that the East India Government will ultimately bear the expense. Of this indeed there can be little doubt, as the Company already pay the "Island Allowance" of the 61st; and whilst H. M.'s Troop Ship *Jupiter* is lying up in ordinary at Trincomalie, Captain Fulton is allowed "Company's Batta', to reconcile him to his detention."

### CEYLON HERALD.—AUGUST 27.

We have heard from good authority that orders have been received from England in reply to a Memorial of J. N. Mooyaart Esq. Acting Government Agent at Kandy, directing the Governor to place that gentleman forthwith in the Executive Council from which the Governor illegally took upon himself to exclude him. This must be a bitter pill to Mr. S. Mackenzie and a source of much pleasure to all those numerous individuals who following Mr. Mooyaart's example, have found themselves compelled to memorialize for justice against the Governor's oppressive acts.

## THE COURIER.

### TUESDAY, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Arrival, 14th Sept. Barque *Ganges* J. M. Ardlie, Master from Muscat 6th Sept.

*Passengers*---Mr. Bmin Supercargo, and Mr. Gautrey, his Assistant.

Another sale of the Opium Scrip has taken place, and at advanced prices, as will be seen from our Calcutta Extracts, the highest reaching 450 Rupees.

Private letters from Calcutta state, that as the Court of Directors had decided the Bank question, before receiving the statements of the Calcutta authorities, the Bengal Government did not intend to move in the question, until they learnt the effect of their despatches. In the meantime they have instructed this Government to prepare and transmit a list of all parties claiming to be *bona fide* proprietors—with the view, if possible, of reconciling the conflicting interests.

We rejoice to hear that Captain Swanson and Mr. Richard Willis are the successful competitors for the great prize of a Lack, in the Calcutta Lottery.

It is now stated that Sir Henry Fane goes home positively in January, and round the Cape, but so many contradictory reports have been circulated on this subject, that we are unwilling to vouch absolutely for our statement, though derived, we think, from very good authority.

In St. Thomas' Cathedral, on Sunday last, a Sermon in Commemoration of the recent great events in Cabool, was preached by the Revd. Mr. Ward from the Text, 14 Chap. 2d Chron. Verse. 11 "And Assa cried unto the Lord his God, and said Lord, it is nothing with thee to help, whether with many, or with them that have no power; help us, OLord our God, for we rest on thee, and in thy name we go against this multitude—OLord. thou art our God"—We hear Mr. Ward's discourse highly commended as brilliant and impressive in the extreme, and that many have expessed a wish it should be priated and circulated, as an edyfying sequence to the records of the glorious deeds that we have so lately received—The national Anthem was sung, at the close of the Service, with very good effect.

On Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, the Calcutta Dawks of the 27th 28th 29th and 30th were received at our Post Office, and the following day at ¼ past 3 P. M. that of the 31st, with four remaining Packets of the 27th, also made their appearance. The road indexes assign, as the cause of the delay, the heavy falls of rain and bad weather, and indeed some of our Papers bore ample testimony to the fact, being in many parts so obliterated, as to be quite illegible. We understand that the number of covers from Calcutta, that have came in too late for the Packet, at least that had been received yesterday after midday, amount to 3,348, and as the *English man* states the number despatched on the 27th at 5,159, there must still be some on the road—and among them most likely the despatches of the Supreme Government, which are described as of great weight, and as having only been sent off on the 26th and 27th. Among our Extracts it will be seen that some discussion had taken place in Calcutta, in regard to the delay, in leaving to the last these heavy despatches, and fear is even expressed that they might occasion the disaster that has happened. We sympathise most sincerely with the community of Bengal in this great and most greivous disappointment, and only wish that it were in the Power of this Government in some way to remedy it, by pushing the mails on, but that we imagine they have no means of doing.

The accounts published by our Cotemporaries at Calcutta, apparently upon information derived from very authentic sources, represent matters both in Nepaul and Ava, as drawing rapidly to a Crisis—Whether the news from Cabool will cool the courage of these doughty Potentates remains to be seen, but we trust that Lord Aukland, when the day of retribution comes, whether near or far, will recollect all the recent doings of these Princes, and let them feel the weight of his Power, while vindicating the honor of the Government.

The Journals from the other Presidencies, in the case of Calcutta so unfortunately delayed, contain a vast deal of very useful information, which we would gladly have transferred to our pages, if our limits had admitted, particularly a Report by Mr. Bruce upon the cultivation of Tea in Assam, and Reports of the transactions of several of the many excellent Institutions that appear to exist in Calcutta, but we have still so much to do, to give our readers the substance of the last news from Home, which we believe is always accorded the preference *par excellence* for the first 10 days at least, that we are obliged at present to contract our Extracts, and in that way to seem to do injustice to our Indian Brethren. We hope however to be able to go back upon the Papers by and bye;—Meantime our English Extracts will be found very interesting, particularly those portions of the Debates in the two Houses, for which we have found space.

The two following Extracts, from two of the cleverest Papers in Europe, are so amusingly droll and convey so entirely new a view of the actual *status quo* of the Countries referred to, that we have not been able to resist the temptation of laying them before our Readers, as fair specimens of knowledge generally possessed in Europe of Oriental matters. Bushire it will be seen is an English settlement, and the Pasha's flotilla rides the waters of the Gulph.

The inhabitants of Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, revolted against their British masters; and in the process of quelling them, some of the garrison were killed and others wounded.---*Spectator.*

The *Augsburgh Gazette* gives accounts from Mokaria Marseilles, of the 11th May, which express doubts of the truth of the report that the island of Bahreim, in the Persian Gulf, had been occupied by Kurschid Pacha. It was merely known that the flotilla of the Pacha had taken possession of the little ports to the north of the frontier of the Imaum of Muscat, and to the south of Bassora. The profound hatred of the inhabitants of the coast, and particularly of the islands of Bahreim against the Imaum, was a circumstance which Kurschid Pacha would endeavour to turn to account in inducing them to submit to the dominion of Egypt. He had carried on operations extensively in the interior of Arabia, and had succeeded in getting into subjection the districts of the Nedschd and the Hardsch, extending from the north of Medina to the frontier of Syria. The town of Delem, in the East of Arabia, had been besieged, stormed, and sacked by him, and it was in consequence of this that the whole of Hardsch and Nedschd fell into his possession. He was expected to advance to the sea and take possession of the port of Elkaub, and if Mehemet Ali should be able to send reinforcements to his General, nothing could prevent him from occupying the whole coast to the mouth of the Euphrates. The tribes of the interior of Arabia and the deserts to the north were still hostile to Egypt.

We are blamed by our Calcutta Brethren that we do not exert ourselves or take any pains to make the merits of the Comprehensive Scheme known on this side of India—It may be that we omit sometimes to publish the proceedings of the public meetings, and the long lists of suberibers, and the voluminous Correspondence that appear, every now and then, upon the subject, and this we allow we have done oftener than once, more from want of space, than from any disinclination to give them publicity, but did our cotemporaries think it worth their while, to hark back upon our old covers, they would find that we seldom or ever failed to give their leading Articles a place, and such other information as was calculated to bring the results clearly before our Readers. In to-days Paper will be found an article from the *Englishman* giving a clear and distinct vidimus of the state of the Question up to the present date, exactly the kind of thing that we should like to see appear periodically, and this we recommend to the attention of our Readers, though our recommendation in any thing connected with this subject, will not we suspect be much attended to, every body appearing to be perfectly content with things as they are.

On Saturday last, the sittings of the Supreme Court closed for the Term. The case of *Larkins V. Larkins* was the concluding business of the day, and in default of appearance for the Defendant, Decree of Divorce was pronounced, on the ground of adultery.

Our Readers can hardly have forgotten, that the guilty party in this case was Mr. Lewis the Artist, against whom a judgement for 1000 Rupees Damages was obtained by the Prosecutor, upon which Mr. Lewis was incarcerated and has ever since remained in Prison. It will also be in their recollection that, because of his inability to procure securities to answer for his appearance to the above action, he had previously sustained an imprisonment of nearly 5 months, making altogether a period of almost 8 months.

Mr. Lewis, we understand, lately appeared in the Insolvent Court, to claim the benefit of the act, upon which occasion Counsel was instructed by the incarcerating Creditor to oppose the application, and in consequence of some remarks that fell from the Chief Justice, rather indicative of an opinion hostile to the Insolvent's claim, it was determined that the case should be allowed to stand over till Sir Henry Roper's arrival, even at the sacrifice of freedom for several months longer.

It is to us a surprising thing, that men professing, in an especial degree, to be under the influence, and to act upon the principles, of Christianity, which inculcates long suffering, forbearance, pardon of injuries, charity and mercy, should be found capable of resisting the application of a fellow creature, wicked and sinful he may be, but not more sinful than those, who are destitute of the qualities abovementioned, and such an application too, made by a man having but one Creditor of £100, and who for that Debt has already sustained an imprisonment of nearly 8 months in an Indian Jail. We know not what the feelings of such men can be, who could be influenced by revenge, for it is impossible to divine another motive, to continue such a persecution, and to belie and set at nought the doctrines of that Book, which they profess to make the guide of their conduct in life. They may depend upon it, that the public sentiment is not with them, and that there will be a revulsion of feeling as strongly in favor of Mr. Lewis, as it was formerly against him. We know nothing of that Gentleman, and have never exchanged words with him, but we very well recollect the Judge's charge in the case for which he is now suffering, and the extenuating circumstances brought forward by that Learned Person, and certainly it never could have occurred to us that at this day Mr. L. would be in Prison,—Fie upon such persecution, it outrages every feeling of humanity. Set the man at liberty and act for once up to your principles—Shew mercy,

"It droppeth, as the gentle rain from Heaven
Upon the Place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned Monarch better than his Crown;
It is an attribute to God himself:
And earthly Power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice."

A meeting took place on Saturday, pursuant to advertisement, to consider a Plan, that has been for sometime before the Public, for establishing a handsome Hotel in this City, upon the Joint Stock principle. The meeting was not numerously, though respectably attended, and the following are the resolutions that were passed. We hope the project will receive support. As it is one of those things, from which high returns could hardly be expected, for the first 2 or 3 years at any rate, it has been suggested, that it might be made to assume the form of a Tontine, in which way the interest would be greatly encreased, each subscriber being perfectly confident that the property in the end would become wholly his. It is a good idea we think, and ought to be encouraged by the Gentlemen, who are the promoters of the undertaking.

At a Meeting held at the Victoria Hotel the 14th day of September 1839.

With reference to the Prospectus which appeared in the Courier Newspaper of the 7th instant, It was unanimously resolved.

1st. That considering the great and daily increasing inconvenience which is experienced from the want of a good Boarding House and Hotel, as well as the manifold advantages which may be derived from such an Establishment;—considering also that no one individual can be expected to undertake it, on a proper scale, it is resolved to raise the required funds by a Joint stock subscription.

2d. That the capital be made up of one thousand shares of two hundred Rupees each, the Control and Management of which, as well as the Superintendance of the buildings while being erected, and also of all subsequent operations, be entrusted to a Committee, to be chosen by the proprietors from time to time.

3d. That each Person, on becoming a shareholder, pay a Deposit of five per Cent. on the amount of his subscription, and the remainder at such times, and in such proportions, as shall appear most beneficial for all parties interested.

4th. That as soon as the greater part of the shares have been taken, a meeting of the subscribers be called, when a short deed containing the objects of the association shall be signed, and a Committee consisting of three persons shall be chosen by a majority of those present, who shall continue in Office for such period as shall be then determined on, and who shall be invested with full power as well to select a suitable spot and decide upon a proper plan, as to contract for the ground and Building and every other requisite, subject always to the approval of the other shareholders, to be signified at a general meeting.

5th. That all parties willing to take shares be requested to apply to Messrs. Morgan, and Armitage, Solicitors, who have undertaken to prepare the necessary Deed for the formation of the Company, as well as to Register the applications for shares.

6th. That the foregoing resolutions be published in the news papers, and also printed for general circulation.

As every thing at the present moment derived from Cabool has a peculiar interest, we have inserted below a letter received from a friend at Shikarpore, giving us the account of the fall of Ghiznee, as it reached the Camp there, which, it will be seen, differs very immaterially from the other accounts already published, and we have also taken from the *Agra Ukhbar* a short historical sketch of this famous Fort, which will be read with interest. We have received the latest dates both from Agra and Delhi, and regret that our limits to-day do not allow of our extracting more largely from the Journal of the latter city, containing as it does so much interesting matter from the late seat of war. It will be seen that there is some speculation, in regard to making provision for Dost Mahomed, and allowing him to remain in the Country;—Surely nothing so unwise could seriously have been thought of.

* * * * * * *

Sir John Keane, on the morning of the 23d, rode on a head with a strong reconnoitering party, and on arriving before the Fort of Ghiznee seemed perfectly astonished at its strength. The army on this day was surrounded on all sides by hordes of Horse, with this strong place immediately in their front, and the Fort crammed with Affghans. The whole of that day was employed in severe skirmishing, but finding no impression made, the plan of attack was changed to the Cabul side, but as the Engineers reported it would be impossible to breach the walls with only 9 pounders, the heaviest Guns they had in Camp, it was determined to blow open one gate, which was effected by Captain Thompson of the Bengal Engineers in gallant style.

On the morning of the 24th a little before day light, down came the Gate, and the place was immediately stormed, Colonel Dennie leading the advance with the Bengal European regiment, and it was hand to hand work for a considerable time in the streets. The Enemy stood as firm as rocks, the Europeans firing and charging thro' the streets by Sections. The Enemy at length gave way, and a terrible slaughter amongst them succeeded;—two thousand prisoners were taken. Dost Mahomed's Son Hyder Ally and all his Court were taken by Captain Taylor, and some of the Europeans;—our army was attacked at the same time outside, but our Cavalry gave a good account of them. Our loss has been upwards of two hundred killed and wounded. Brigadier Sale, Col. Dennie, Col. Orchard, Majors Warren. Thompson; Capts. Taylor, Broadfoot, Hazlewood; Majors Parson, Graves 16th N. I., Van Homberg 48th N. I. with many more. The Bombay loss is not stated. *Provisions for three years consumption* were found stored, and a sufficient number of the most *splendid horses to mount* the whole of the Cavalry. In fact it has been a most splendid affair, and great credit is due to Sir John Keane. * * * * * * *

Had the army failed in this bold attempt, it would have been placed in a perilous position, surrounded on all sides, it must have retreated, which would have been disastrous in the extreme. As it now stands, the effect on the country will be wonderful. It will shew these grand Affghans what our power can accomplish. * * * * * * *

Another of Dost Mahomed's Sons is said to be either killed or wounded. Kohan dil Khan, Chief of the Candahar Sirdars, is reported also to be dead.

*Camp Shikarpore, 19th Aug*, 1839.

*Memo. respecting Gizni.*---Gizuee or Gizni is a city of great antiquity, and was for many years the capital of a powerful kingdom extending from the Caspian to the Indus.

A. D. 880. Ismail Somanee of Turkish descent, was instigated by the Khalif to seize on Transoxiana, Balk, Khorassan and Seistan and latterly on the North of Persia. The Somanian dynasty did not continue beyond a century.

A. D. 997. Sebookta-jee, a Ghoolam of a Minister of the Sammaniuns, by valour and prudence obtained the government of the city and district of Gizni. His son the celebrated Mahmood gradually extended his power from the Caspian to the Indus, and subsequently to the Ganges, the Khalif honoured him with the title of Soultan.

The power of Mahmood increased with Eastern rapidity, he stripped the Samanians of their conquests. India attracted his cupidity; since the days of Seleucus, she had not been penetrated to any extent by any foreign conqueror; she abounded in treasure, her people were unwarlike; Mahmood of Gizni and his Moslems poured down on her from her Northern frontier, he reached the Ganges; resistance was ineffectual and all submitted. His religious zeal was displayed in the distruction of the Idols of India, and incredible treasure* rewarded his holy warfare. Twelve times did the Giznavide monarch march to the pillage of this rich and feeble country, in all probability marshalling his victorious troops on the very plain on which Sir John Keane drew up the Army of the Indus in battle array---on the 22nd of July last.

In those days Delhee was the capital of a Hindoo State and was called "Indra-put," and although the whole country had been over run, and the Giznavide family expelled by Mahomed Ghore in 1159 (when Gizni was burned,) it was not actually made the capital of the Moslems till 1193. The dynasty of Mahomed of Ghore (an Affghan), sunk under the blow of the Great Timor-lung (Timor the lame) in 1398,---his Grandson the able and celebrated Baber, after a struggle with the Usbegs, was seated on the throne of Delhee; ruling Affghanistan and its dependencies by right of conquest. The latter was wrested from his descendants by Nadir Shah, but his line are still nominally on the Throne of Delhee, we do not hear much of Gizni than as the principal town of a district for about a century, when we again find it the capital of Timor Shah, the son of Ahmed Shah and father of Shah Soojah ---Of late years it had become mean and

* Historians assert that Gold was collected in *maunds*, and that Diamonds, and other precious Stones were measured in seers.

"DOW AND FERISHTA."

much dilapidated, and by all accounts its present appearance and probable renovation must have been unknown to the British. This may account for the great surprize of Sir John Keane when he viewed it---the said appearance by no means corresponding with its character for these last 50 years.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

### VARIETIES.

At Leamington, on the 26th ult., the Earl of Buchan led to the hymeneal altar Caroline Rose Maxwell, daughter of the late J. P. Maxwell, Esq., of Harley-street.---Post.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's Hanover-square, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury was married to Louisa, daughter of the late H. K. Seymer, Esq. of Hanford, in the county of Dorset.---Post.

It is reported that by the Committee of the House of Lords, appointed on the motion of Lord Roden, a most triumphant case has been made out in vindication of the Irish Government; and that its Report, when presented, will amply justify the conduct of Lord Normanby, so virulently assailed, and cover his accusers with confusion. The *Dublin Post* of Thursday last gives a letter from a London correspondent, which states that "Lord Normanby, instead of an impeachment, will come out of the ordeal—albeit the great majority of the Committee are Tories—with increased claims to public approbation for his firm, impartial, and eminently successful administration of the Government of Ireland."—*Sun.*

STEAM-VESSEL ACCIDENTS.—From the beginning of 1838 to the end of March 1839, no fewer than 22 steam-vessel accidents have happened. They consist of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11 | wrecks, founderings, or imminent peril; | 117 lives lost. |
| 8 | explosions | 20 ditto, and |
| 2 | collisions | — many per- |
| 1 | fire | — sons in- |
| — | | — jured. |
| 22 | | 137 |

In addition to the amount of human life sacrificed, 688 animals were thrown overboard, or scalded to death.--Examiner.

During the week a man had the temerity to lay himself down *between* the rails on the York Rail-way and remained in that position until a train passed over the spot where he was laid. Fortunately no injury was done to his person, though two redhot cinders fell upon his neck. The reward of this pot-valour was a *quart of ale*! (—Leeds Mercury.)

Yesterday was the anniversay of the battle of the Boyne, a day upon which it has been customary for many years past to have Orange processions in almost every town and village in the province of Ulster. Letters from Newry, Belfast, Banbridge, and other parts of the north, all concur in saying that there were no processions in those towns, and that the day passed over in tranquility. From the more distant parts of Ulster there is reason to hope that equally gratifying accounts will be received.---(Dublin Post.)

The outfit or allowance granted to Sir F. Head, as Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, was £9,079!—(Atlas.)

An elopement took place on Wednesday, between the near relative of a wealthy brewer at the West-end, celebrated for the strength of his double X ales, and a lady, in the neighbourhood of the Regent's Park. Whether they be rich, fashionable, or handsone, we are not prepared to say; but this we know, the frail one has left two *little ones* to "lament the loss of an affectionate mother," and the Lothario his cab-boy, to deplore the loss of his wages and character.—(Satirist.)

W. Evans, Esq., and J. Wheelton, Esq., were on Monday elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. Sir J. Shaw was elected Chamberlain.—(News.)

Yesterday a meeting of the subscribers for erecting a monument to the memory of the late Admiral Sir P. Malcolm was held at the Thatched-house Tavern. The list of subscriptions amounted to £756, including £103 remitted from India, but exclusive of the sub criptions to the local memorial in Eksdale, amounting to nearly £200, which will be sufficient to erect a tablet in the parish church of the family at Westerkirk. On a reference to Mr. Bailey, the sculptor, the committee had ascertained that a handsome marble monument might be erected in the metropolitan cathedral of St. Paul's for £1,000. The committee recommends that as soon as the subscriptions should amount to that sum, Mr. Bailey be requested to submit designs for the monument.—(Post.)

ROMANCE OF LIFE.—Santa Anna has just received the title of the "Saviour of Mexico." His history for the last few years is like a romance. First a soldier of fortune, then a general, a president of the Republic, a prisoner, in Texas, and almost condemned to die, a visitor at the seat of the United States government, a despised man in his own country, and confined to his own villa and plantation, a leader of armies against the French, a conqueror of the Federalists, a president *ad interim*, and now the idol of his countrymen, and wielder of the destinies of Mexico.—(Atlas.)

We are gratified in having it in our power (says a Newark American paper) to record a visit of courtesy and respect, by a portion of the public functionaries of this state, to the Count de Survillers (Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte), at his seat in Bordentown. The party, comprising his Excellency Governor Pennington, and the members of the legislative council, Chief Justice Hornblower, with Judges Ford, Dayton, White, and Nevins, of the Supreme Court, Senators Southard and Wall, the adjutant and quarter-master generals, and a number of other citizens engaged in public business at Trenton, embraced an opportunity to call upon the Count recently, and were received with the cordial and unostentatious hospitality which distinguishes that illustrious and truly worthy and unostentatious individual. The Count expressed his pleasure at this mark of attention from the state authorities, and rendered their visit one of the most agreeable incidents in the history of their social intercourse. Our fellow-citizens will, we are sure, be gratified with this mark of courtesy and respect towards a distinguished and venerable stranger, who has, during a long sojourn among us, commended himself to our regard by his urbanity, his modesty, and benevolence of character, and his known and unswerving attachment to our country and its institutions.—(Globe.)

LECTURE BY AN EGYPTIAN.—Hassanane Al' Besumee, one of the students sent to England by the Pacha of Egypt for the purpose of learning the mechanical arts, delivered a lecture, a few days go, to the Chatham Mechanics' Institution, on the subject of his native country. He appeared to possess considerable natural powers of mind, a sound judgment, and displayed a large acquaintance with general and political knowledge.—(Examiner.)

The late Sir J. Henderson, Bart., of Fordel, in Fife, purchased a field of coal from a small proprietor, or, in Scottish phrase, bonnet laird, of the name of "Laird Broun," for *one hundred pounds*. This piece of property, which now belongs to admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, in virtue of his wife, the daughter of Sir J. Henderson, was, on the 19th inst., valued at the sum of *one hundred and twenty thousand pounds!* (Scotsman.)

WATERFORD'S PUPIL.—On Monday a cabman named Brown was brought up by a constable to Marylebone, who stated that he found the prisoner drunk at a late hour on Saturday night.—Prisoner: I'd had a drop of drink given me by the Marquis of Waterford.—Mr. Rawlinson: How long have you known the Marquis?—Prisoner: Not long, your Worship.—Mr. Rawlinson: Were you ever treated by him before?—Prisoner: Only once, and that was a good while ago.—Mr. Rawlinson: I wish the Marquis would not come into this part of the town to treat people with drink. I thought he confined himself to the Haymarket.—The prisoner was then discharged, with a caution against drinking too much in future.—(Examiner.)

We have to announce the death, at Knightsbridge, of the Earl of Lucan. He was in his 74th year, having been born in Dec., 1765; he was married in May, 1791, to the Lady Elizabeth Bellaysis, third daughter of Henry, second and last Earl Falconbridge, whose former marriage with Bernard Edward Howard, Esq., now Duke of Norfolk, was dissolved in that year. She died in March, 1819, leaving issue the present Peer, late Lord Bingham, who is in his 40th year, and married

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to the Lady Anne Brudenell, daughter of the Earl of Cardigan. His eldest son, now Lord Bingham, was born in May, 1830. By the death of the late Earl there is a vacancy in the Irish representative peerage.—(Globe.)

"It having been found impracticable to put the Canadian prisoners upon their trial in England, in conformity with the suggestion in the judgment of the Court of Exchequer, the government has notified to them that, upon entering into personal securities not to return to Canada, they will be released.—(Chronicle.)

"It is stated that the Canadian traitors lately imprisoned in this country are to be turned loose upon their giving their own personal security not to revisit the scene of their late treason. This is an apt *finale* to Lord Durham's exploits. The personal security will no doubt operate as a powerful check upon the villains. They who have shown that they are not much afraid of being hanged, must be horribly alarmed at the idea of being *extradited*.—(Standard.)

"We have authority for stating that, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament, William Maxwell, Esq., younger of Cardoness, will be brought forwaad as a candidate for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the Conservative interest.—(Dumfries Herald.)

LIBEL CASE.—The Court of Queen's Bench was, yesterday, occupied with a trial for a libel published in the *Times* against a Mr. Polack. Sir F. Pollock stated that the plaintiff in this case was a young man of respectable connections, and the defendant had published of him a libel which no man moving in any rank of society could allow to pass without notice. There could be no doubt that the defendant was only a nominal party, and that some party with some strong personal motive or interest in the matter had occasioned the insertion of this libel in the defendant's paper. The plaintiff had been for some years settled at New Zealand, a place which, from its increasing population and wealth, had recently begun to attract a considerable degree of public attention. An inquiry was instituted respecting this settlement. A committee of the House of Lords had examined witnesses on the subject, and among other gentlemen who gave evidence was the plintiff. That occurred in the course of the session of 1838. In last November, some time, therefore, after the evidence was given, there appeared in the *Times* newspaper a leading article containing such an attack on the character of the plaintiff, that a gentlemen who had proposed him as a member of the Colonial Society had written to him to say that he must answer that attack, or that the gentleman in question must move his rejection from that society. The learned counsel here read the article in question, from the *Times* of November 6, 1838. It contained some strong strictures on the New Zealand Association; represented that evidence had been got up to support it; described the plaintiff as "a worthy and wandering offshoot of the seed of Abraham," who had given his evidence in its behalf; and then went on to charge him with having falsely stated that he resided for about six years continuously in the island, and with having falsely asserted that he had never kept a grog-shop there. It was impossible to conceive this attack to be justified on any public grounds; he had no doubt that it had been made from private motives. He should show it to be false, and he should then claim from the jury such damages as a gentleman was entitled to under such circumstances. Evidence was then called, and the jury gave a verdict of £100 in favour of plaintiff.—Standard..—*July* 2

In the Court of Queen's Bench, yesterday, the cause of Williams *v.* Panton was brought to a close, after occupying nearly three days. The question was—whether the defendant had probable cause for charging the plaintiff with aiding in the forgery of a will, for which she was indicted, with her master and several others, and acquitted.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages £300. The other parties who were imprisoned on the same charge have also brought actions against Mr. Panton.—(Courier.)

"A most dreadful explosion, attended with a vast sacrifice of human life, occurred at the St. Hilda's Collery, South Shields, the property of Messrs. W. and J. Branding (from which are procured the coals known by the name of the "St. Hilda's Wallsend"), this (Friday morning. The first notice of the explosion given at the mouth of the pit was when the banksman was alarmed by seeing the smoke from the pit-furnace, mixed with fragments of small coals, ascending the down-cast shaft. A short time after the men and boys, to the number of about 100, were brought to the mouth of the pit; but the only thing they could tell was that an explosion had taken place in what is called the west west working of the pit. Many of these were nearly exhausted from the effects of the choke-damp, but those who were sufficiently well again in a short time, descended the pit, accompanied by some other of the men who had not been down, for the purpose of making what exertions they possibly could for the rescue of the men and boys who were left behind. However, none were found alive; and the bodies amounted to fifty! As the pit is situated almost in the centre of the town, the inhabitants felt the full force of the dreadful event, and the groups and crowds that were collected together, and gathered about the scene of the explosion, seemed deeply to feel this sudden and awful stroke of death occurring at their own doors, and coming home to the firesides and families of some of them. The bodies of the sufferers were not much burnt or mutilated. The hair in many instances was singed and the skin here and there blackened; but in other respects the bodies presented no unusual appearance. The simultaneous nature of the explosion, and the immediate exhaustion of the flame in fire-damp, usually prevent any extensive burns or deep injuries, except to those who may be caught in the midst of the flames; and most of the deaths which occurred in the present case have doubtless resulted from the effects of the carbonic acid gas (or choke-damp of the miners) which is generated by the combustion of the inflammable gas.—(Tyne Journal.)

EDINBURCH AND GLASGOW RAILWAY.—The operations upon the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway at this end are going forward with considerable spirit. The workmen are busily levelling the site of the depot on Mr. Ewing's late property, and, considering that this labour chiefly consists in the removal of rock, they are proceeding with praiseworthy rapidity, The old road behind Mr. Ewing's property is to be entirely cut away, with the rock on which it rests, and the ground included in the depot. When cleared out, therefore, the space allotted will afford "ample room and verge enough" for all the purposes required, while the situation is the most convenient, perhaps, that could be found in the city. Our readers are aware that, till the Railway gets beyond the canal, its passage will be through a tunnel. This tunnels is to be 1100 yards in length, its width, for 160 feet from the grand entrance, 40 feet, and its height 20; the width will then gradually diminish to 26 feet, the height remaining the same.—The preparations for this extensive subterraneous undertaking are going briskly on in Bell's Park, where the forced earth (deposited there some years ago) has now been dug down to the face of the rock which formed the old quarry in that locality. Here the grand entrance to the tunnel will be placed. When this space is dug down to the level of the railroad, an arch of mason work, extending some twenty feet, will be formed, and then the operation of cutting the tunnel through the rock will be proceeded with. The line of Bath Street, it is understood, will be extended onwards over the grand entrance towards the head of Hanover Street. Farther on the line of railway, in Cowcaddens quarry, and also in a field immediately below the canal, workmen are sinking what are technically called "eyes," or, in other words, air-holes or ventilators. One of these descends through solid rock, and is a work of great labour; but besides the principal purpose for which they are intended, they will be of great utility in facilitating the operations on the tunnel, by affording openings for taking out the stuff dug in the process of excavation. Altogether, the operations at this end of the railway will be attended with great labour and expense; these have, no doubt, been fully calculated upon, and, in the mean-time, no one has reason to complain that the work is not prosecuted with industry and vigour.—*Glasgow paper.*

## DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. CRESSWELL objected to a mode of proceeding which deprived the House of Lords of the power of interfering in so important a question. It was said that religious liberty was upheld by the Government scheme; but did religious freedom mean that persons of all religions were to go into schools supported by the Government, and demand education at the expense of the Government?---

It might as well be said that any man might go into the places of worship supported by the State, and there demand that his own particular form of worship should be carried on. He presumed to judge of no man—he would inflict injury upon no man for his religious opinions; but then, he said, let him not be called upon to pay for it. Let him not be called upon to pay for that which he believed to be erroneous. (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) Let every man have the enjoyment of his own creed, let him worship as he pleased; but he begged that he might not be called upon to contribute to the propagation of error. If he were called upon to give his vote for that which he believed to be erroneous, then his reply was, that he would give most certainly his vote against it. (*Cheers from the Ministerial benches.*) He could not understand those cheers: was it that honourable gentlemen opposite supposed that he said any thing absurd, as if he had declared that he would not support that which he believed to be true, and oppose that which he believed to be false? He denied that it was violating the consciences of Roman Catholics or Socinians in taking from them their money to support the Established Church: it would not be violating his conscience in taking from him his money to support this plan; but it would be a violation of his conscience if he voted for it. (*Cheers and laughter.*) The members of the Society of Friends objected to make war, but were their consciences violated in taking from them taxes which went to support the war?

He denied that the combined plan of education had succeeded in Liverpool---

He found, by a return forwarded to him, that the number of children belonging to the Church of England was 8,957, of different other persuasions 3,038, of Socinians 304, making a total of 12,359; while the number of children educated belonging to the Roman Catholic persuasion was 1,200 Of these many were educated by the Roman Catholic priests, in their own schools exclusively. How, then, could it be said that the combined plan was introduced into Liverpool with complete success?

Mr. SHEIL read a letter from Mr. Rathbone, and quoted passages from a pamphlet written by Mr. Blackburne of Liverpool, to show, in opposition to Mr. Cresswell, that the combined plan of education "worked admirably" (Mr. Rathbone's expression) in that town. Mr. Sheil proceeded to argue against the injustice, impolicy, and, now that the political disabilities of the Catholics had been removed, the inconsistency of denying to Catholic children the benefit of education by the State He pointed to the differences of opinion among the Opposition on this subject; and reminded Lord Francis Egerton, that he had proposed to vote 250,000*l.* for the maintenance of the Catholic clergy, though now he refused a small share of the small sum of 30,000*l.* for the education of Catholic children, He taunted the Opposition with their nervous dread of attacks upon their Established Church---

"I protest, Sir, I think that the Member for Newark, with all his fine subtlety, will find it more difficult to reconcile his principles as a Churchman with his conduct as a statesman, than he has found it to reconcile in his celebrated work the right of private judgment with passive obedience to the Church. Sir, I entertain for the honourable gentleman that respect which is due to his indisputable talent and to his unquestioned worth; but I own, that after having perused a work of which I imagined a great part appeared in Catholicism,—a work dedicated to the University of Oxford, which he said, had been for a thousand years the tried and proved guardian of religion, (what an inference from that vast cycle of time must be derived!---after having read a work in which the Church of England is represented as a continuity, through the medium of apostolical succession, of the great primitive establishment---after having perused a book in which, even to the Scotch Synod, very few, if any, of the incidents to a church are conceded---after, I say, having read all this, I was not a little surprised to hear the honorable gentleman pronounce a panegyric on the proselytes of John Wesley, who have separated themselves by boundaries the most marked from the Church, who have disclaimed the authority of your Bishops, instituted an ordination of their own, established not only an alien, but a hostile organization of their priesthood. You have more reason to dread them than us. Why are you for ever, in reference to Popery, crying out that your Church is in danger, and giving way to the most fantastic fears? What in the world makes you so much afraid? Why do you not, as you resemble us in so many other regards, in our fearlessness and security follow our example? It was in reference to our Church that your famous Dryden exclaimed—

'Without unspotted, innocent within.
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin.'

Surely your consciousness is not the source of your dismay? You have nothing to fear, armed as you are, I presume, in innocence, from any cause, much less from the education of the unhappy Popish poor? Your Church, your Anglican Church, (for I can scarce call it Protestant,) is incorparated with the State; it is supported by the interests of the higher orders and the faith of the humble classes; in 'the worst of Courts and Parliaments it lifts its untied head;' it possesses vast revenues; it rules over the two most famous Universities in the world; it presides over the great patrician seminaries of the land; it has retained all the pomp, pride, and glorious circumstances of the Establishment of which it is a perpetuation—Archbishop, Bishop, Deans, Cathedrals, Chapter, Golden Stalls: it is distinguished by a prelacy eminent for learning, and what is more important, by the activity, the energy, and spirit of organized confederacy amongst the parochial clergy. Such is your Esthablishment; and can you bring yourselves to believe that such a fabric, based on the national belief, and towering amidst aristocratic sustainment, can be subverted---not by foreign invasion, not by intestine commotion, not by a great moral concussion---but can be prostrated on the rock of truth on which you believe it to be raised, by a discharge of Douay Testaments and Popish Missals---by a set of shoeless, shirtless Popish paupers, gathered, under the command of the Privy Council, from the lanes of Liverpool, the allies of Manchester and of Salford, or the receptacles of St. Giless'? These fears, this ague of apprehension for your Church, is idle, and would be ridiculous, but for the fatal results which it produces and the constant injustice which it works. It stops the progress of national improvement; and even amongst men of kind and humane feelings, wherever the interests of the Establishment are involved, produces to all considerations, except those interests, an utter insensibility."

Pertinaciously, and with the chivalry of benevolence, Lord Ashley had fought the battle of the Factory children; but what a contrast his conduct presented when the interests of his Church were touched!---

"His sensibility at once evaporates; to the imaginary hazards of the Establishment he immolates the interests of thousands and thousands of helpless beings, and refuses to stretch forth his hand to raise them from the depth of ignorance and of depravity in which they are immersed. Has the noble lord ever been in that part of this vast metropolis in which Irish emigration is chiefly deposited? has he ever traversed that melancholy district, in which, at every step, the eyes, the ear, the heart---every physical and moral sense is shocked? has he ever looked down into those recesses, in which hordes of miserable children are accumulated in heaps of wretchedness? or has he ever looked up to the dwellings which swarm with diseased vitality, and through sashless windows seen the face of squalid, emaciated, vacant childhood, glaring with the glare of ignorance and misery upon him? If he were to observe and become familiar with such spectacles, his over-righteous habits would give way; his natural emotions would get the better of his prejudices; and he would feel that true religion, which is identified with charity and with mercy, required that for the instruction of those unfortunate creatures something on the part of the Legislature must be performed. I have heard much in the course of this discussion of the dogmas of theology. I do not profess to be conversant with them; but I sometimes read the Bible; in every page of which the lessons of mercy are so admirably inculcated; and it strikes me that, if there be a passage in which the character of our Saviour is described in a peculiarly amiable light, it is that in which he is represented as desiring his disciples not to forbid little children to come unto him. I think---I cannot help thinking---that if among the little group on whose heads he was invoked to lay his hands, there had been the child of a Samaritan, the God of mercy and of love would not have put the little schismatic aside. Do not imitate the example of those by whom the children were rebuked: suffer them to approach him; let them have access to the mines of pure morality, and of that truth which is common to all Christians; do not close the avenues to that knowledge which leads to happiness 'when time shall be no more;' and, instead of engaging in acrimonious contentions about ecclesiastical prerogatives and pretensions, let us act on the precept contained in the Divine injunction---'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven." (*Much cheering.*)

### COLONIAL LANDS.

On Tuesday, Mr. WARD moved the following resolutions.

"1. That the occupation and cultivation of waste lands in the British Colonies, by means of emigration, tends to improve the condition of all the industrious in the United Kingdom, by diminishing competition for employment at home, in consequence of the removal of superabundant numbers, creating new markets, and increasing the demand for shipping and manufactures.

"2 That the prosperity of colonies, and the progress of colonization, mainly depend upon the manner in which a right of private property in the west lands of a colony may be acquired: and that amidst the great variety of methods of disposing of waste lands which have been pursued by the British Government, the most effected beyond comparison is the plan of sale, at a fixed, uniform and sufficient price, for ready money, without any other condition or restriction; and the employment of the whole, or a large and fixed proportion of the purchase-money, in affording a passage to the colony, cost free, to young persons of the labouring class, in an equal proportion of the sexes.

"3. That in order to derive the greatest possible advantage from the method of colonizing, it is essential that the permanance of the system should be secured by the Legislature, and that its administration should be intrusted to a distinct subordinate branch of the Colonial Department, authorized to sell Colonial lands in this country; to anticipate the sales of land by raising loans for emigration, on the security of future land sales; and generally to superintend the arrangements by which the comfort and well being of the emigrants are to be secured.

"4. That this method of colonizing had been applied by the Legislature to the new colony of South Australia with very remarkable and gratifying results; and that it is expedient that Parliament shohld extend the South Australian system to all other Colonies which are suited to its operation."

In support of these resolutions, Mr. Ward delivered a very long speech. He referred to the alarming condition of the working classes and their movement against law, property, and society, as the result of economical suffering. It was impossible to persuade men who could not obtain adequate means of subsistence by working sixteen hours a day, that there was not something rotten in the political system under which they laboured and suffered. There was no reasoning with empty stomachs. He had visited many countries, but in none had he beheld the extremes of rich and poor brought into such fearful juxtaposition as in this; and he could easily understand how the Chartists had been roused to feelings of hostility against the possessors of property. Mr. Ward described the wretched condition of the humbler classes, and especially of the female portion of them—

We were in the habit of boasting of being a moral country, and of the distinction and care with which the women were treated; but in no country with which he was acquainted did there exist so vast a mass of female misery and degradation. Not more than one woman out of three could marry at an early age, because, such was the pressure against the means of subsistence, that not more than that proportion of men could afford to do so. Employment also was most difficult to be procured by females; and after working sixteen or seventeen hours a day at needlework, they hardly obtained sufficient to support animal subsistence---he believed not more than 8d. a day. The consequence was, distress and prostitution to an extent and at an early age unheard of in any other country. Thousands every year were running their brief career of misery, drunkenness, disease, the canal, or the grave. This was the fate of a large proportion of that sex which we professed to love, to honour, to revere, and which, under happier circumstances, shed the brightest influence over our lives. These things might shock delicacy and national pride, but they ought to be known. We ought to see the abyss before us. This was the precise state in which revolutions were to be dreaded. This was a condition of things which required an effective remedy. Revolutionary principles were harmless in a sound and healthy state of society; but they become highly dangerous when they were put forward in a state of things like that which this country now saw, when men, in a condition of intenese suffering and poverty, in a state of ignorance, with organization, numbers, with little or nothing to hope from things they are prepared to welcome any and every change. Among the population of this country there was an immense mass of disaffection, arising out of physical suffering, combined with a consciousness of civil and political rights, with a sense of injury and a hopelessness of redress which gave a most formidable character to the movement which was now going on.

Not only, however, were the working classes in a state of suffering—every department of trade, every profession was overstocked. The prospect would indeed be grievous was the means of relief confined to the British Islands. But such was not the case. There was an almost inexhaustible resource in the waste lands of the Colonies. Mr. Ward proceeded to describe the systematic mismanagement of the Colonies, especially in reference to the disposal of land; contrasting it with the more judicious practice of the United States, who had converted their unocupied lands into a source of revenue and general prosperity. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Wakefield, the author of *England and America*, who first discovered and expounded the true principle of colonization,—which was not to disperse but to concentrate population and to keep it together, so as to secure a supply of continuous and combinable free labour; in default of which, the succesful colonists of America had been compelled to obtain slaves. To prevent the poor emigrant from becoming a poor and useless landowner—to prevent the capitalist from surrounding himself with a desert—a power must be lodged somewhere; and it became a question in whom that power should be vested. If vested in the Government, Colonial history proved how ruinous the result would be; if in individuals, some persons would take possession of immense tracts or country, to the exclusion of other settlers. There must be some estab ished principle in the disposal of lands; and in *price* would be found the only basis of a sound system of colonization with reference to the disposal of land. The price might and would vary—an acre of land would be worth more in the West Indies than in Canada; but the principle should be to affix such a price as would secure to the capitalist a supply of labour. Mr. Ward cited the experience of the United States to prove that the pecuniary results of selling land freely to applicants had been most advantageous. From 1796 to 1836, the United States Government had received for land sold 83,707,489 dolars; and under this system, the whole of Western America had been converted into the most thriving combination of states the world ever saw. The management of Colonial lands by the British Government—a system of notorious favouritism and jobbing---presented a melancholy contrast to this prosperity. He illustrated it by the well-known instance of the Swan River. In 183 , Lord Howick, at that time Under Secretary for the Colonies, introduced a new and better rule---a system of sales; and he laid down a regulation against future grants to individuals, whatever might be their class or influence. But for perseverance in this improved mode there was no guarantee. It was subject to change by any Colonial Minister; and since 1830 there had been no fewer than nine Secretaries for the Colonies; some of whom---Mr. Spring Rice, for instance---had materially departed from the principle of Lord Howick's regulations, by appropriating part of the produce of land sales to Colonial expenditure, and not to emigration. The prodigality with which land had been granted in the Canadas was exhibited in Lord Durham's Report; as was also the misery attendant upon emigration to Canada as now conducted. Mr. Ward contrasted the condition of the Canadas with that of the new Colony in South Australia; and read some statistical details to show the extraordinary success of the latter experiment. New Zealand, too, was colonizing itself, since Government refused to take under its guidance the settlement of that country by Englishmen. The actual condition of New Zealand, the evils inflicted upon its native inhabitants by the fiends in human shape who were now permitted to infest it, and the design and prospects of the New Zealand Association, were stated at length by Mr. Ward; and he concluded his speech with a description of the advantages to commerce and to society resulting from extensive and successful colouization---

There were some who said that we don't want to extend our colonies---that we had "colonies enough." He would ask, had we markets enough? had we employment enough? were wages high enough and profits high enough? Was there no political discontent---no physical suffering?—Yet the National Petition, with its twelve hundred thousand signatures, stood for discussion that night. That petition was at once, as he had begun by proving, the child and emblem of national distress. That distress might be overcome, but only in one way. He believed the only effectual remedy was to be found in the resolutions which he had laid upon the table of the House. He believed they would tend to the welfare of many millions of human beings, and to the enlargement of the sovereignty of the British Crown. The Government was not called upon to incur any risk, but simply to lay down sound principles, which individual energy and enterprise would work out He believed that if his resolutions were adopted, the result would be the creation of new communities, in which the laws, the language, and the virtue of England would be preserved long after the ties which connected them with the Mother Country were dissolved. In the experiment there was no outlay, or cost, or risk; yet if it were tried, we might have more people in the Colonies, and more people at home, and all better off. He hoped there would be no lurking indisposition on the part of the Government to entertain the question fairly, and in all its comprehensive bearing; and he trusted that his honourable friend the Under Secretary would not, by committing himself out from the greatest carreer of practical untility that had ever been opened to an English statesman at a most critical time.

Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed, that not a more important subject could be entertained by the Legislature, than that brought under consideration by Mr. Ward. He was of opinion that no more solemn duty rested upon the Government, than that of availing itself of the unoccupied territory in the British dominions, to diffuse the manners, laws, language, and institutions of England. He could have wished for more experience in his department before being called upon to give an opinion upon so great a subject as that under discussion. He had not a word to say in defence of the system of disposing of waste lands, which prevailed till within the last ten years.. It was melancholy to behold the mischief done by the pestilent system of jobbing which had been adopted. But there was difficulty in retracing their steps. Much caution was required in dealing with a subject involving the rights and interests of so many Colonies and their Legislature. And while he agreed with the principle of the resolutions, he objected to some of the details. He thought---and on this point he was fortified by the opinion of Sir George Gipps, Governer of New South Wales—that the surest way of preventing jobbing and favouritism, was to fix an upset price, and then sell the land to the highest bidder. Even in South Australia, it had been found impossible to adhere strictly to the principle of applying all the proceeds of land sales to emmigration; and part had been taken, under an act of Parliament passed last session, for the general purposes of the Government. With respect to the proposed exportation of a large number of emigrants to New South Wales, he thought that much evil might sometimes arise from it. A letter from Sir George Gipps informed him, that, owing to a long drought, labourers in New South Wales might be seen with their hands crossed unable to find employment. He mentioned objections which occurred to him, but he was ready to give the entire subject favourable consideration.---

He was truly sensible of the deep importance of this subject; and he might say for the noble Marquis who held the seals of the Colonial Office, that there was no subject on which he was more anxious. He could assure his honourable friend and the House, that his noble friend approached this subject with a mind wholly unprejudiced; and he was most anxious at the first season of *leisure*, to examine the question in all its details, with a sincere anxiety to do what was best for the interest of the Colonies and of the Mother Country. He hoped that his honourable friend would rest satisfied with this assurance, and that he would be of opinion that this was a question which might more properly be left to the Executive. He did not say this with any wish to evade the question, as he was animated solely by a desire cautiously and carefully to come to a conclusion that would most conduce to the interest and the welfare of the Colonies and of the Mother Country.

Lord HOWICK repeated some of Mr. Labouchere's objections to the resolutions; laying stress upon the danger of interfering with the right of disposing of land, now held or claimed by the Colonial Legislatures. To fix a high price and limit the occupation of land, would be very unpopular in the Canadas, where, as in the United States, there was a strong feeling in favour of what was called "easy occupation." Lord Howick expressed his concurrence with the general principle, that all waste lands in the Colonies should be sold, and a large portion of the proceeds devoted to the assistance of emigrants; but he thought it likewise advisable that a part of the proceeds should be used for for inland improvements,---the building of churches, schools, prisons, and the making of roads; otherwise taxes must be raised for these purposes, and taxation in young colonies had been found very disadvantageous, even in the United States itself. He observed that Mr. Charles Buller cheered that remark; but he would not allow these travelled gentlemen to knock down at once all evidence and all experience. And he would take the opportunity or reminding Mr. Buller of his assertion that no aid could be conveyed from Lower Canada to New Brunswick unless the troops were transported by balloon. Now it happened that two regiments had actually been sent to New Brunswick, and one was sent back. Yet upon this point Mr. Buller had given him a point-blank contradiction! Lord Howick hesitated to adopt the principle of anticipating the revenues; and viewed with alarm the possibility of an over supply of labour in a colony, and the defficulty of providing for emigrants who could find no occupation. He hoped Mr. Ward would be satisfied with the discussion, and not insist upon a division, which, from the thinness of the House, would not look very well in the Votes the next day.

THE POOR-LAW, BALLOT, EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Earl Stanhope presented petitions on these subjects; and in a very long and desultory speech expressed his own opinion on each of them. In the prayer or the repeal of the Poor-law he cordially concurred. He objected, for reasons stated powerfully in a pamphlet by the Reverend Sydney Smith, to the Ballot. He also could not concur with the petitioners for Universal Suffrage, because that would give preponderance in the state to the numerical majority; but he thought that the line drawn by the Reform Act, which excluded persons occupying houses of less than 10*l.* value, most unjust: he was for extending the suffrage, but thought it should be by giving representatives to each class of society. He dwelt upon the disappointment in the working of the Reform Act, which its most strenuous supporters avowed. It was Peel's Bill which produced the Reform Act; and as long as they maintained the currency as fixed in 1819, and the pernicious system of free trade, there would be no such thing as profitable employment and a fair remuneration for labour. All he asked for the labourer was "a fair days's work."

Lord BROUGHAM said that the petitions presented by Lord Stanhope, one of which proceeded from a meeting held near Manchester and attended by 300,000 persons, were entitled to, and would receive from their Lordships, the greatest respect and attention. That the petitioners were unrepresented, made their claim for consideration the stronger. For the benefit of the State it become the painful duty of those who framed the Reform Bill to restrict the franchise. It was not true, however, as had been said, that the authors of the Reform Bill intended that measure to be final. He most solemnly asserted, that it was not true that in the view of the Government of 1832 the Reform Act was permanent and unalterable—

He spoke with full recollection of what passed at the time; he spoke as a member of that Government, and with a full and accurate knowledge and recollection of the terms which one of the members of that Government used. The individual was humble enough in mind, so that it mattered little to him whether the opinions he then put forth passed, like other men's, into oblivion; the individual was humble enough in talent, humble enough in powers of usefulness, and might not possibly have had little to claim attention, but for the high and dignified station in the councils of the Sovereign which he held---but for having had a hand in the bill---but for having been one of those who succeeded in carrying it through --but for having held the most distinguished station in the Government at that time, however little might have been the talents he possessed. He spoke as a member of that Government, when he said, that he had a right to rebut the charge which was made upon it, and to ward it off ---to declare war against the barbarous word "finality," and say that the Government did not consider the Reform Bill as at final measure As Chancellor in the Government---as a framer of the bill---as knowing what were the views, expectations, and intentions of the members of that Government, *quorum pars magna fuit*---he had made no secret of his own, views in reference to the measure. He did say then, as he said now, that he had no doubt some advance must be made at some future period beyond the principles laid down in that bill; and he particularly stated, that before, long, and as soon as the people became more enlightened as to their political rights, and better versed in the practice of them, he had no doubt it would become expedient, and he should not hesitate to extend the suffrage much lower---"much lower" was his phrase---than it was fixed by the bill.

He felt alarmed when the doctrine of "finality" was broached, and had written a letter to Lord John Russell in reply to one addressed by that noble lord to the electors of Stroud. He wished to build a bridge over which Lord John might pass and rejoin his old friends and allies. What he had hardly dared to hope---the vision, which in his waking hours he scarcely expected to see realized—had come to the very verge of verification.

Whether from the force of the arguments continued in his letter, or from the timidity of those who maintained opposite opinions, or from whatever cause, the result had been, or seemed to be, that his blissful vision was realized, and the doctrine or finality abandoned; because he found that the Ballot, which heretofore had been described and treated as one of the most ticklish, offensive, and repulsive questions that could be urged upon the Government, was to be made an "open question," for the purpose of conciliating the friends of the Ballot, and of giving to that important measure a better chance of passing into a law. Great was the joy which many friends of the Ballot instantly conceived upon this change. Much was his exultation, thinking that he as an individual had contributed to this happy revloution; mightily indeed was the exultation of the friends of further reform out of doors, thinking that after all the Ministers were more real Reformers than they had been supposed to be; confident were the expectations that the Ballot, whose supporters in the House of Commons had year after year continued to increase, would now speedily be adopted, seeing that the resistance of the Government to it was to be discontinued. This vision passed before men's eyes for a few days, but it was more floating than a summer cloud; for then came out the disclosure, which certainly did astound one—which certainly did petrify one—which converted all their tears of joy into tears of bitterness and woe—that the Ballot was made an open question for the express purpose of defeating it, and of preventing its ever being carried. (*Laughter.*) We, poor innocent men—we, good ignorant plain folk—had all along imagined, in our dream of statesmanship---in our vision of Cabinetship---in our hazy view of Ministerial management, knowing nothing of the new arts and science of statesmen---we had all along the folly,, the ridiculous, absurd folly, to believe that if thirty or forty men were sold that they might vote for the Ballot if they chose, the probability of the ultimate carrying of the Ballot would be increased. (*Cheers.*) Somehow or other, we had got the ignorant and foolish notion into our heads, that the greater the number of people who voted for the measure, the greater would be the chance of its success (*Laughter.*) What could beguile us into such an utter oblivion of all dictates of common sense, all the rules of common arithmetic, as to dream that, for the purpose of evincing the growing popularity of a measure, and the probability of its being ultimately carried, the minority who supported it should be very great instead of very small! (*Laughter.*) How great must have been the infatuated ignorance which rendered us blind to the obvious truth, that after the advantage of being in a minority of five one day, the next best thing was to be in a minority of two! (*Great laughter and cheering from the Opposition.*) We were even so besotted in our ignorance of statesmanship and state-craft, as to believe, that if the minority could be changed into a majority, it would be so much the better for the measure. But the Government immediately set us straight upon the point. "Be not deluded," said they; "don't talk of a majority, 'tis the worst thing in the world---the best thing is a minority, and the smaller the minority the better." Hence it was that the Ballot was made an open question. This extremely old and unintelligible doctrine seemed to him not to savour of plain, straight-forward, honest dealing; and he could not help thinking that those who left the question of the Ballot open in order to gratify, on the one side their friends, and at the same time to gratify their friends on the other---those who said that their dependents voted for the measure with the view of throwing it out---those assumed a tone of friendship towards the measure for the sake of strangling it---those who threw their arms around the measure and clasped it to their bosoms with an Iscariot embrace---he could not help fearing, when he saw such a course of conduct pursued, that this might not be the last act of a similar kind resorted to prevent the progress of Reform.

For his own part, Lord Brougham confessed reluctance to the Ballot without an extention of the suffrage to all who were capable of exercising it usefully to the State and creditably to themselves Lord Stanhope seemed to think that the House of Commons had fallen into universal and merited contempt; but Lord Brougham really could not see why people should be so very much against the House of Commons—

So far from domineering over the country by the strong arm---so far from denying the claims of the people by large majorities---the House of Commons was most modest, most diffident---hardly ever expressing any opinion at all---seldom coming to any definite conclusion---expressing its mild convictions, its temperate desires, by majorities, sometimes of five, sometimes of two---pursuing "the smooth and even tenor of its way" in a state of uninterrupted calm, alone solicitous, as it would seem for the continued enjoyment of repose. It was any thing but a dogmatical House of Commons. (*Cheers and laughter.*) For his own part, he saw no reason for objecting to this happy body, which seemed to have no mind of its own; and he was sure that the harsh expression of his noble friend "that it had fallen into universal and merited contempt," could not possibly be deserved at all events, as applied to so weak and unoffending a body, the expression was a little too strong.

Lord MELBOURNE did not approve of these useless discussions—these mere excitations, the conflict of argument and oratory; they were a departure from the ancient, earlier, and sounder practice of Parliament, which confined these who presented petitions to a statement of their contents, and any remarkable circumstance connected with them. He did not think that the opinions expressed in the petition presented by Lord Stanhope prevailed to the extent that noble lord supposed; and indeed, nothing surprised him more than the little impression which so much excitement, applied from such various quarters had created on the popular mind. He would not go into a history of the Reform Bill, nor further notice the word "finality," than to say that it was not to be found in the language, or at least in any dictionary; and that it never could have been intended to say of any bill, or any human measure, that it should be fixed, settled, final and decisive, and incapable of any change or alteration. What was meant was that a measure of so solemn a nature should not be hastily or wantonly altered. For himself, he stood particularly clear of the doctrine of finality. On the second reading of the Reform Bill, he made two statements to guard himself against future misconception.---

"One was, that unquestionably the measure would fail to answer some of those anticipations then held regarding it; that it would not produce any of those advantages to which the parties to whom I allude then looked forward; that it would introduce great changes in the state of society; that it would not do away with bribery and corruption, and that it would not free the electors from all influence. And the other statement I made, most perfectly and distinctly, was, that I was aware the measure could not stop there, and that it could not be final. I stated these opinions on that occasion, as wishing to lay the matter fairly before your Lordships; and when I made them, I was certainly led to look to ulterior consequences. Therefore, in saying that I agree with my noble friend who brought forward this petiton in most of the statements which he made and in most of the opinions which he delivered on the measures recommended in this petition, beg leave to add, that I am against those measures, not because they are an advance on the Reform Bill---not because they go further than the Reform Bill---not because they are steps towards further progress---but because they are bad and pernicious measures in themselves, and ought not, therefore, to be adopted. Unquestionably, it is not on any other more general grounds that I oppose them."

The Duke of WELLINGTON concurred with Lord Melbourne in reprobating the practice of making other than explanatory speeches on the presentation of petitions. He still thought that Lord Stanhope would act more wisely in bringing forward some specific measure, than in making exciting speeches leading to nothing.

Lord STANHOPE, in reference to this last remark, told a story of an officer, who when asked by his sovereign why he had not taken his opponent prisoner in the field of battle, replied, that if he had made the attempt perhaps he would have been taken prisoner himself. With this lesson in his recollection, Lord Stanhope hoped the Duke of Wellington, who desired to frustrate, not to aid his efforts, would allow him to fight his own battle in his own way.

The petitions were laid on the table, and the discussion closed.

Lord GLENELG, Lord Chancellor COTTENHAM, the Marquis of Normanby, and Lord Melbourne defended the course taken by Government, on the ground that the offices of Chief Justice and Attorney-General were nearly sinecures; and that the duties of Mr. Cumberland's office, which, owing to his entire ignorance of the language and manners of the Maltese, were necessarily performed by deputy, were now discharged in a superior manner for reduced salary. The salary of the Chief Justice was 1,600*l.* a year; while the Maltese Judges received only 400*l.* a year each. The Attorney-General's salary was 800*l.* a year; but so little need was there of his services, that no inconvenience resulted from his absence in this country for two years. As to compensation, there were regulations on that point, which had not been departed from. Besides, Sir John Stoddart had been offered a Judgeship in Australia; and Mr. Langslow an appointment of equal value to that which he lost, though not in so healthy a climate. The Marquis of Normanby characterized Mr. Cumberland's appointment as most injudicious. Lord Melbourne thought that Mr. Cumberland's friends had better not inquire too closely into his case. He believed the 100*l.* was not all the compensation he had received; and he could not be considered a very unfortunate person, who having been compelled to give up his profession, received a handsome salary for six years for doing nothing. Sir John Stoddart has received four-twelfths of his salary—as large a compensation as the Treasury could award. The Attorney-General was not entitled to any compensation but he had received a year's salary. Lord Brougham condemned the removal of the gentlemen mentioned. He contended, especially, that the Chief Justice should have been retained, as, in a colony where English laws and manner's would be gradually introduced, an English lawyer was much needed. As to the little duty he performed, Lord Brougham could show that many Judges in England and Scotland sat but a small portion of each year.—*Spectatator, June* 28.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE.